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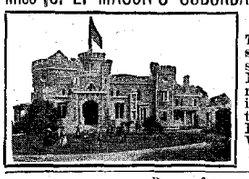

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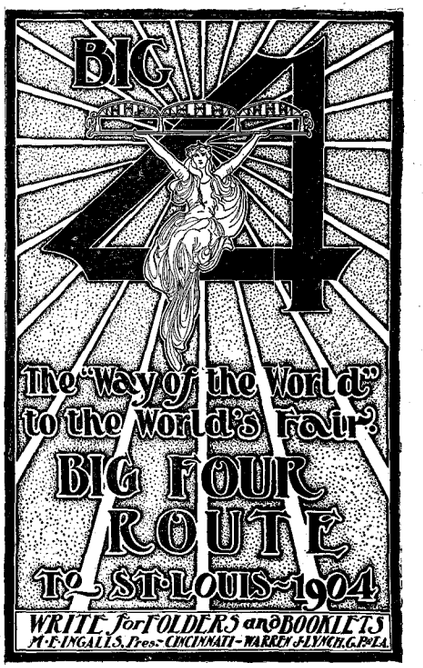
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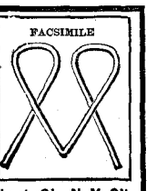

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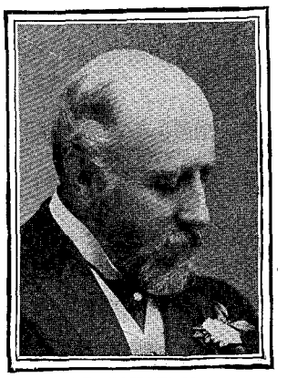

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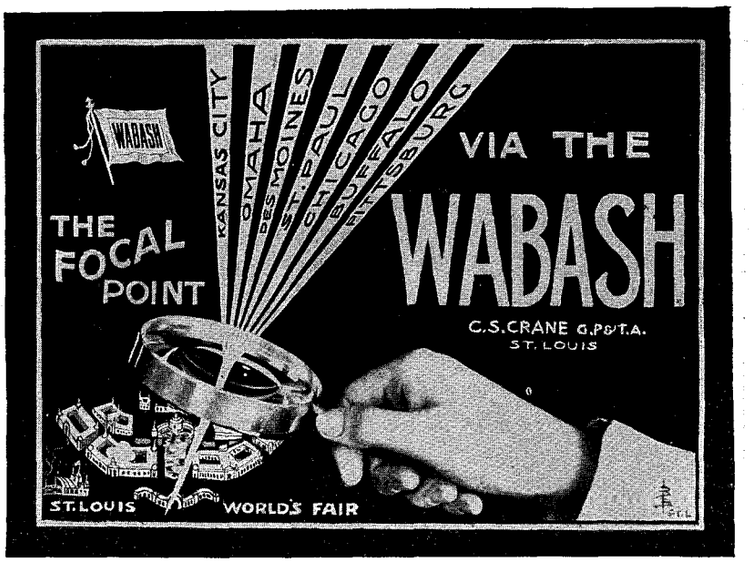

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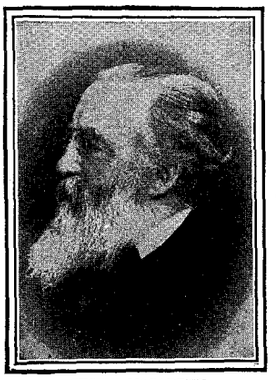

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I WISH that I could meet face to face every man who reads this advertisement and who is interested—but who thinks: "I would like to try that, but there must be a colored gentleman in the woodpile somewhere"—or turns it aside with a shrug that says: "Nonsense, it can't be done."

Fortunately, a few out of the thousands that read it respond. Of these the vast majority remain customers of mine.

EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF Shivers' Concha Especial

Were it possible to talk it over face to face, I could tell them something about cigars that would be interesting. If I could take them through my factory and show how my cigars are made, of what they are made, and incidentally dissect a few cigars of other makes, these doubting ones would become customers.

My business is manufacturing cigars, and I sell the entire product of my factory direct to smokers by the hundred and thousand at wholesale prices. It costs me something to sell a man his first hundred—after that he orders of his own volition.

Every cigar that I sell is made in my factory. I have standing orders for thousands of cigars, to be shipped on given days of the month as they come around. These cigars go to all quarters of the United States. Incidentally, New York City takes more than any other one place.

Still other thousands of cigars are sent to men who order and re-order in lots of from one hundred to one thousand. Not one of these men ever heard of me excepting through my business. Not one in a thousand of them ever saw me.

My cigars have to sell themselves.

Every cigar is shipped with the distinct agreement that it is returnable if not entirely satisfactory—second order as well as the first or any order.

My Offer is: *I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Concha Especial Cigars to a "Literary Digest" reader, on approval, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety also at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied, and he keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price,* $6.00, *for them within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.*

My claim is that the equal of my Concha Especial cigars, which I sell at $6.00 a hundred, is not retailed anywhere for less than ten cents straight, and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at a price so near the actual cost of manufacture.

My customers are bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, men who would not buy my cigars at any price unless they were actually *good*. Another fact, every visitor to my factory buys cigars.

There are no discounts to dealers or clubs. I cannot afford to make a discount on any quantity. I can only hope to succeed by giving my customers a much better cigar than they can procure in any other way at or near the same price—and I do.

Think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars (all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me), and express-age both ways. How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars? Where is the possible risk to him?—Provided, of course, that $6.00 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay. Write me if you smoke.

In ordering, please use business letter-head or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium, or mild cigars are desired.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 728

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FINANCIAL JOURNALS ON THE MERGER DISRUPTION.

THE violent advance in price of Northern Securities, Great Northern, and Union Pacific shares, after the Supreme Court decision against the first-named corporation, leads some of the financial writers to remark humorously that the disruption of a merger seems to be a good thing for it. If rising prices indicate optimism in financial circles, then the decision produced a favorable effect upon "Wall Street." Another view that receives some credence, however, is that the fight between the Pacific railroads, which was stopped by the formation of the great merger, has now begun again, and it is rumored that the Union Pacific interests are again trying to gain control of Northern Pacific, and that Mr. Hill, in a counter attack, is trying to gain control of Union Pacific. The proposed plan for dissolving the Northern Securities Company by a pro-rata distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares among the stockholders would give the Union Pacific people, it is reckoned, something like a quarter interest in each of the two northern roads; and they object. When the merger was formed, they put in Northern Pacific shares; now that it is being dissolved, they "would insist upon securing Northern Pacific shares alone," says a *Journal of Commerce* writer. "Such a method," he adds, "would leave them in practical, if not absolute, control of the Northern Pacific Railway Company." In that case the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific would be under one control.

According to *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), however, the United States is already gridironed with railroad consolidations. "Under the general scheme of 'community of interests,'" it says, "these combinations now cover the entire country." Indeed, "it is hard to find a railway system in the United States which does not include some combination of competing lines," and it names particularly the Pennsylvania, the Reading, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Michigan Central and Lake Shore as instances. Now, it continues, if so well-planned a merger as the Northern Securities is disrupted under the Sherman law, "then no direct railway combination is safe from assault," and "even if no suits are brought, the menace of the decision will remain." "In the light of the Northern Securities decision," it declares, "the legal status of an immense mass of stocks and bonds may be questioned." It then proceeds in the following editorial to demand the repeal of the law:

"With the Sherman law on the statute-books, a perpetual menace is offered to railway investments in whose stability the country is deeply concerned. The necessities of an intolerable situation demand that this law be repealed. Passed to steal campaign thunder from the Democratic party, inapplicable to its original purpose, which was the restriction of the trusts, distorted into new meaning by a series of Supreme Court decisions, each one more sweeping and drastic than the last, this measure has worked nothing but mischief. The good sense of the American people demands its repeal.

"With the Sherman act out of the way, existing railway combinations would be legalized and investment values settled. It would then only remain to amend the interstate commerce law to legalize pooling in order to establish the business of transportation on a stable and profitable basis.

"The repeal of the Sherman act and the amendment of the interstate commerce law are demanded even more by the interests of the shipper than by those of the carrier. Railway competition is an unmitigated evil. It has been repeatedly denounced in terms of unmeasured severity by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It injures all interests alike, the small shipper by placing him at the mercy of his strong competitor, and it injures the consumer by assisting large combinations of manufacturers and sellers to crush their rivals. Railway competition is the parent of monopoly. Its abolition would be a blessing to the whole community.

"How this much-needed reform is to be brought about no one can predict. Sentiment throughout the country toward the railroads is much more friendly than in the early nineties. The number of railway stockholders is large and is rapidly increasing, especially in the West, which has only within the past few years achieved a measure of financial independence. A campaign of education, directed especially to win the support of the small shipper, would, we believe, win a majority of the people over to the side of the railroads. We expect to see such a movement inaugurated. Its success will permanently settle the problem of railway competition as well as the value of railway investments and, consequently, will redound to the public welfare, for, after all, 'the people own the railways.'"

The Financial Age (New York) condemns the law as follows:

"No sane body of men imbued with the slightest conception of personal liberty would deny the individual the right to invest his money as he sees fit; yet this is precisely what is denied by the Sherman law. Messrs. Morgan and Hill may own a controlling interest in both the Northern Pacific and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads, but if they would also invest in fifty per cent. of the stock of the Great Northern Railroad they must first dispose of their holdings in Northern Pacific. If they do not, they are 'restraining trade,' and may, therefore, be sent to prison in punishment for the offense. It makes no difference that they have actually maintained the same relationship between these roads as existed prior to the purchase, nor is it necessary that actual restraint of trade, or even intention to restrain trade, be shown; the mere ownership constitutes an offense in itself. Is it possible to conceive of a more dangerous or outrageous paternalism than this?"

Other financial journals, such as *The Journal of Commerce*, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, and *Bradstreet's*, would like to see the law modified, say, along the lines suggested in Justice Brewer's opinion, so as to make it less drastic and remove its menace from "reasonable" consolidations. The *Chronicle* regards

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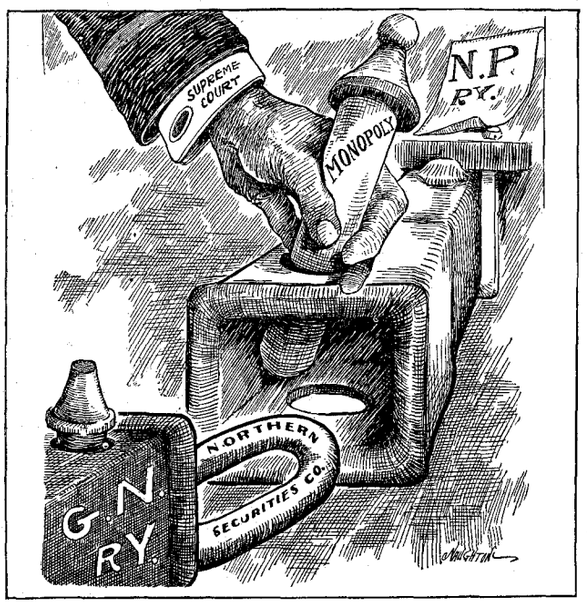


UNCOUPLED.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune.*

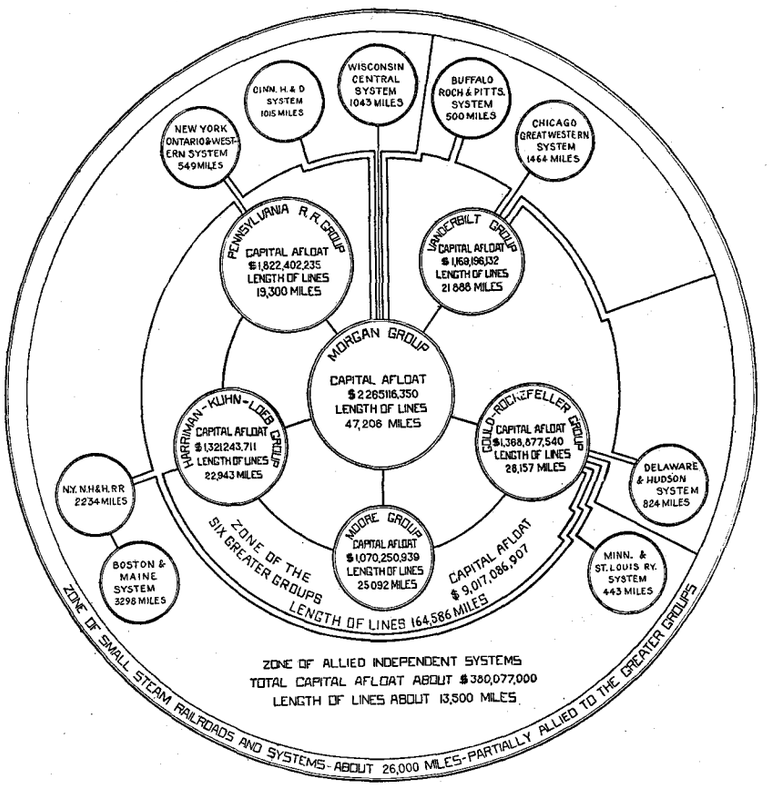
NOT A DEAD LETTER.
An unexpected interruption of the funeral.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

NORTHWESTERN CARTOONS ON THE DECISION.

as most important the fact that Justice Brewer is likely to join the four minority justices in resisting any wholesale raid on combinations. "The study of these opinions shows clearly," it says, "that the doctrine of community-of-interest is safe under this decision, and that five out of nine judges are firm in its support."

The National Corporation Reporter (Chicago) declares that "the decision is sound and will prove effectual and wholesome"; and *The Wall Street Journal* believes that it "removes actually a menace to the commerce of the country, and it is in line with its best and highest interests." The latter paper proceeds:

"We believed from the start that the creation of the Northern Securities Company was carrying the principle of combination to extreme limits, and creating a situation which might lead to government ownership of railroads and other forms of socialism. We believed that the interests of Wall Street and of the investing public generally would be best served by the overthrow of the holding company plan of securing aggregations of capital and preventing excessive competition. We believed that it was possible to secure reasonable combination without going to the point where the people might consider that their liberties were to be in danger. Now that the Supreme Court has decided that the Northern Securities Company was a combination in restraint of trade, it would appear that this view of the situation is the one which is impressing itself upon the investing world. Instead, therefore, of the decision being followed by a panic, the only panic that is observable is in the pages of 'court circulars' and partizan papers, which for self-evident reasons are striving to make it appear that the Administration must now strike down every corporation in the country. There is no panic in the stock-market and no panic among the ranks of investors."


WISCONSIN CENTRAL SYSTEM 1045 MILES
BUFFALO ROCH & PITTS. SYSTEM 500 MILES
CINN. H. & D. SYSTEM 1015 MILES
NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN SYSTEM 549 MILES
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN SYSTEM 1464 MILES
PENNSYLVANIA R.R. GROUP
CAPITAL AFLOAT $1,822,402,235
LENGTH OF LINES 19,300 MILES
VANDERBILT GROUP
CAPITAL AFLOAT $ 1,168,196,132
LENGTH OF LINES 21,888 MILES
MORGAN GROUP
CAPITAL AFLOAT $ 2,265,116,350
LENGTH OF LINES 47,208 MILES
HARRIMAN-KUHN-LOEB GROUP
CAPITAL AFLOAT $ 1,321,243,711
LENGTH OF LINES 22,943 MILES
GOULD-ROCKEFELLER GROUP
CAPITAL AFLOAT $ 1,368,677,540
LENGTH OF LINES 28,157 MILES
DELAWARE & HUDSON SYSTEM 824 MILES
N.Y. N.H. & H. RR 2234 MILES
BOSTON & MAINE SYSTEM 3298 MILES
MOORE GROUP
CAPITAL AFLOAT $ 1,070,250,939
LENGTH OF LINES 25,092 MILES
ZONE OF THE SIX GREATER GROUPS
CAPITAL AFLOAT $ 9,017,086,907
LENGTH OF LINES 164,586 MILES
MINN. & ST. LOUIS RY. SYSTEM 443 MILES
ZONE OF ALLIED INDEPENDENT SYSTEMS
TOTAL CAPITAL AFLOAT ABOUT $ 380,077,000
LENGTH OF LINES ABOUT 13,500 MILES
ZONE OF SMALL STEAM RAILROADS AND SYSTEMS - ABOUT 26,000 MILES - PARTIALLY ALLIED TO THE GREATER GROUPS

Copyright, 1904, by John Moody.

THE GREAT STEAM RAILROAD GROUPS.

Chart indicating the remarkable concentration of control, interdependence, and alliance of the American steam railroad interests.—From "The Truth about the Trusts," by John Moody, editor of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities."

The New York *Financier* makes the dissolution of the Morgan-Hill merger the text for the following moralizations:

"The fall of the Northern Securities Company, as a legal corporation, completes the list of corporate disasters growing out of the wild speculative boom of three years ago. United States Steel, International Mercantile Marine, United States Shipbuilding, Northern Securities—what a record these make! What havoc also have they played with one of the highest names in American finance! United States Steel was lauded to the skies as the most brilliant conception of the mightiest minds in the industrial world. It was to bring peace to the markets, well-being to the laborer, and dividends to the small investor. In all these things it has failed miserably. The markets are independent of it; and the ruin it has wrought to the people of limited means who bought its

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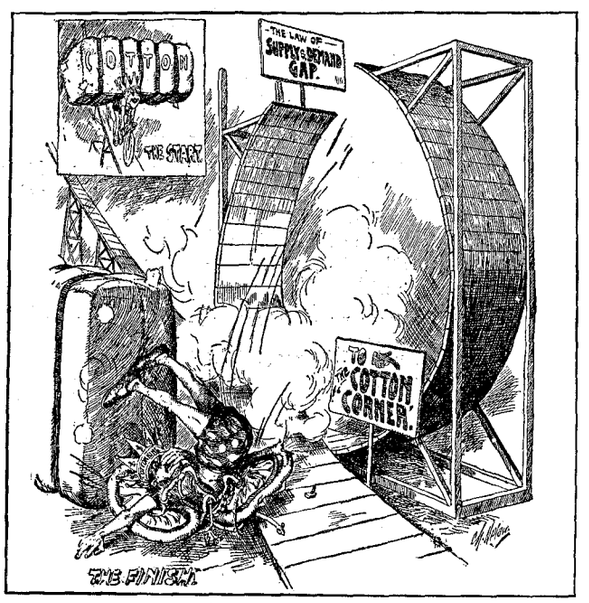
stock forms part of current history. One of two things is certain. Either the men who prophesied so optimistically were ignorant of what they were talking, or, not being ignorant, set out deliberately to deceive the public. At any rate the results are patent, and the present lethargy on the Stock Exchange is traceable directly to the bitter lesson taught that men who manipulate huge movements are not above taking in the small fry to swell their profits.

"International Mercantile Marine as an instance of failure to produce promised results is quite as conspicuous. In this case the United States was to rule the wave, win dazzling profits, and achieve international victory in trade. None of these desirable conditions has been achieved. The one tangible fact which is in evidence at this time is that International Mercantile Marine, flattened like a balloon emptied of gas, has been wrested from the control of its American sponsors and taken across the ocean for repairs.

"United States Shipbuilding is a third example of bad judgment and overwhelming greed for gain. The history of this concern might well be written on the criminal docket, where it may appear yet. Its every phase forms a reproach to modern business methods; and its record is a blot on the names which sponsored it. Now comes the downfall of the Northern Securities idea, conceived by the same interests, and fathered by influences which three years ago were regarded with awe by the average citizen. What does all this teach, or, perhaps we may ask, what reflections will it inspire on the part of those directly interested? Chagrin, first of all, but in the end probably a realization of the truth of the old saying that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

SOUTHERN LACK OF FEELING FOR MR. SULLY.

EXPRESSIONS of sympathy in the newspapers of the cotton States for the cotton "bull" leader who went into bankruptcy last week are noticeably absent. Ah, well, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "sooner or later all 'Napoleons' of the wheat pit or the cotton-market must meet a very Waterloo," and it goes on to notice the "sort of fine irony" in the "revenge of nature upon those who seek to 'corner' her gifts to mankind," and warns its readers against gambling and speculation. The New Orleans



YOU CAN'T LOOP THIS KIND OF A GAP!
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

Picayune regards the failure as a good thing, on the whole, as it eliminates the "dangerous interests, leaving the market healthier." Mr. Sully "did not know when he had enough; he wanted it all," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and "the result is that the public, the somewhat unsympathetic public, has the opportunity of contemplating free of charge a more or less picturesque ruin."

"We may well doubt whether he has been of any advantage whatever to the trade," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*; and the Augusta *Chronicle* thinks that the farmers "need not feel weighted down by their obligations to Mr. Sully," as the price of spot cotton "did not go as high as futures, and the rise that did take place occurred when the bulk of the crop was prob-

SIS-BOOM-A-A-A-H-H!
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

ably sold." *The Chronicle* adds that the failure and slump in price "come at a most opportune time," for the following reason:

"Just as the cotton farmers of the South are preparing the ground or sowing the seed for what promises to be a record-breaking crop, the boss cotton-gambler goes to pieces and the market goes to pieces with him.

"All going to show that fifteen and sixteen cent cotton is a delusion and a snare. Undisputable proof that the farmer who pins his faith to the 'bull' speculator and plants accordingly is but guilty of 'killing the hen that lays the golden egg.'

"Some idea of what cotton is really worth is now to be formed from what has transpired within the past two days.

"The ability of one man, or a clique of men, to temporarily bolster-up the market, gave us fifteen and sixteen cent cotton. The failure or withdrawal of these men from the market caused the price to go down, like an inflated balloon when a hole is torn in it.

"And this is all there was to the cotton craze that has swept over this country within the past few months.

"In the mean time, many a poor Southern farmer is preparing to plant for a 'bumper crop'—with the absolute certainty of getting 'bumped' himself, unless he changes his plans.

"Sober second thought will compel any man to realize that we have seen the last of such extraordinary prices—at least for many years to come. The craze for speculation, which alone has been the cause of high prices, will soon be cured. Then the cotton, as well as other markets, will assume a normal aspect. Commodities will soon begin to sell for what they are worth, and not what a lot of gamblers are temporarily able to make them bring.

"Would it not be well for Southern cotton planters to realize this at once; lest they contribute just that much more to the inevitable reduction in prices?"

The Commercial Appeal says:

"He has done the trade no good. He has simply infused a fever into its veins. It is impossible to know the extent of the demoralization he has wrought throughout the country; for many were doubtless led into the fields of speculation by his example. Spot cotton, too, may be sympathetically affected by his fall; but in the end there will be a normal adjustment of values, and do not believe that the man who has raised the cotton, or the man who has conducted his business prudently, will suffer."

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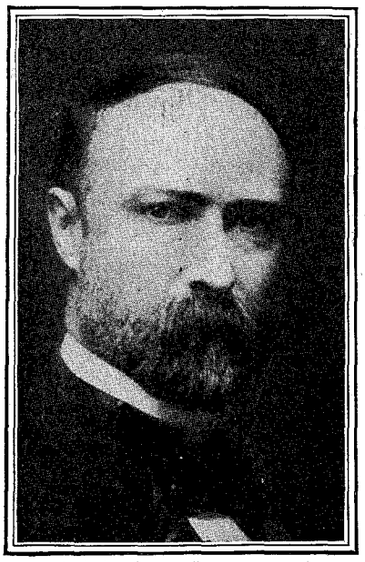
SENATOR FAIRBANKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THAT Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated for President in June seems to be a foregone conclusion; but the choice of the party for Vice-President is less clearly forshadowed. Many expressions are being made just now in favor of Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, as President Roosevelt's running mate. The Thirteenth Congressional District of Indiana has indorsed him for Vice-President, and announcements that he is a candidate have been made in such terms as to convey the impression that they were authorized. Mr. Fairbanks has now made it known that he is not a candidate for Vice-President, and does not desire the nomination. Whether his expressed wish, however, will put a stop to efforts in behalf of his candidacy remains to be seen. "Not only would Mr. Fairbanks make a good Vice-President, if nominated and elected," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "but his nomination would strengthen the chances of Republican success. He is a Westerner, as it is desirable that Mr. Roosevelt's running-mate should be." The Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the State, regards the Senator as good Presidential timber for 1908, and thinks that "if Senator Fairbanks should be elected Vice-President, Republicans would feel that he was in direct line of promotion to the higher office. Because he would be making somewhat of a sacrifice in accepting the nomination for second place, they would feel like rewarding him." *The Journal* says in another editorial:



SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

"Few men of equal capacity," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "have been selected for second place on national tickets."

"There can be no question but Senator Fairbanks would add strength to the ticket. He possesses elements of strength peculiarly his own. He is strong geographically, politically, and personally. The general judgment of him is, and correctly so, that he is not only a very able man, but that he is preeminently a safe one. To wide popularity among the masses he adds especial strength among conservative business men. He is strong in New England, in the Eastern States, in the Middle West, and in the Northwest. In Indiana he is exceptionally strong. . . . . .

"Senator Fairbanks's friends in this State would not consent to his accepting the nomination for Vice-President at this time if they thought it would remove him from the list of available Presidential candidates four years hence. It will not. Nothing can do that but death or some grave political mistake on his part. Death may come to any person, but Senator Fairbanks does not make political mistakes. If he should be elected Vice-President, the fact that he accepted the nomination in obedience to the call of the party would be remembered four years hence just as it is in favor of Roosevelt now. While he is not seeking the office, nor authorizing his friends to seek it for him, *The Journal* believes that if he should be drafted into the service of the party he would obey the call. It looks now as if he would be and as if the ticket would be Roosevelt and Fairbanks".

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks Senator Fairbanks is fit for either of the nominations. It says:

"Conceding that the Vice-Presidential nominee should, in all cases, be fit to be President, we think it will be fortunate for the Republican party if as able a man as Senator Fairbanks is given that nomination. Few men of equal capacity have been selected for the second place on national tickets. *The Post* does not know that he is willing to leave the Senate to accept second place on his party's ticket. But *The Post* believes that if he stood next to the Chief Magistrate in line of succession, there would be no apprehension of danger in case of a vacancy in the chief place. There would be no rash experiments. Calmness, deliberation, conservatism would guide his judgment and control his acts. He might not be a brilliant, but he would be a safe President."

On the other hand, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks that "Senator Fairbanks might preside over the Senate satisfactorily, but he is not a big enough man to be President. Nobody should be nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Republicans who is too small to succeed to the Presidency. Ergo, Mr. Fairbanks ought not to be Mr. Roosevelt's running-mate." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) says: "Senator Fairbanks is a good Republican and an able man who commands the respect of the leaders of his party, but he is not so colossal a figure that it should be necessary to pledge the Presidency for him, even to the indefinite extent of 'feeling' to persuade him to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency."

THE SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

THE rarity of impeachment cases in the history of our Government gives a peculiar interest to the impeachment proceedings in Congress against Justice Charles Swayne, of the Northern District of Florida. Only seven impeachment cases have come before Congress in the one hundred and fifteen years of our history under the Constitution, and five of these cases have failed, including the most famous one of them all, the attempt to remove President Andrew Johnson. In 1803 John Pickering, judge of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached and removed for drunkenness and other unjudicial conduct; and in 1862 a Tennessee district judge was convicted of treason for accepting office under the Confederate Government. The newspaper editorials on the Swayne case consist mainly of more or less lengthy reviews of this impeachment record. On Friday of last week the House Committee on the Judiciary filed a report recommending the judge's impeachment. The report is summarized as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

"The report is a stinging arraignment of Judge Swayne. It declares that his own admissions show that he was not for eight years a resident of the district, that for eight years he remained in the district for an average of only sixty-two and one-half days in the year, and that at other times he lived in Delaware. It declares that his testimony is a series of excuses for non-residence, and the report adds: 'It ill becomes a judge to set up excuses for disobeying the law.'

"Several cases of unlawful proceedings in contempt cases are cited. The first shows that Judge Swayne purchased property in litigation before his court. He announced from the bench that a relative had made the purchase, but later volunteered the statement that the relative was his wife. E. T. Davis and Simon Belden, attorneys interested, brought suit against Judge Swayne in the State court to recover the property, and for this Judge Swayne adjudged them guilty of contempt of court, and after some abusive remarks sentenced them to disbarment for two years, $100 fine each, and ten days in jail. The entire proceeding, the report says, shows that Judge Swayne was in collusion with the plaintiff's attorney, and that his action was high-handed, wholly unlawful, and a gross abuse of judicial power.

"The second case of contempt was one of gross injustice, and the action of Judge Swayne drove an innocent man to suicide. W. H. Hoskins, an old man, was forced into involuntary bankruptcy by defrauding him of his property, worth $40,000, out of which he owed $10,000. A receiver was appointed, who took possession of some property belonging to Hoskins's son. Young Hoskins recovered it by force, and Judge Swayne adjudged him in contempt of court, refused to accept a fine, and insisted upon

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PRESIDENT SMITH OF THE MORMON CHURCH, AND PART OF HIS FAMILY.

From a photograph taken on his sixtieth birthday, in 1898. Since then, nine more children have been added to the family circle.

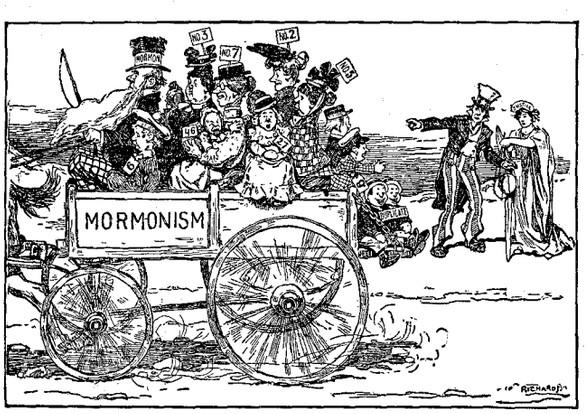
imprisonment. The disgrace so worked upon the young man's mind that he committed suicide.

"In summing up all the charges, the report says that upon the whole case it is plain that Judge Swayne has forfeited the respect and confidence of the bar and people of his district; that he has so conducted himself as to earn the reputation of being susceptible to the malign influence of a man of notoriously bad character; that he showed himself to be harsh, tyrannical, and oppressive; that he is continuously and persistently violating the law, and recommends that he be impeached for high misdemeanors."

WHAT TO DO WITH MORMONISM.

THE newspaper plans for dealing with Mormonism and polygamy range all the way from suggestions that Mormonism be "stamped out" or "cut out," to suggestions that the silent but resistless force of American sentiment and civilization advancing into Utah will itself slowly kill polygamy, without any action by Congress. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* exclaims that Mormonism "must be stamped out!" and a number of other papers, like the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, regard the Mormons as law-breakers and criminals who deserve little or no consideration. Congressman Hearst's New York *American* is shocked at the revelations of immorality made in the Smoot case, and says that Mormonism "must be cut out." Not to unseat Smoot, it adds, "would be an outrage on morals." The Washington *Post*, on the other hand, thinks that no progress can be achieved "by advocating revolutionary proceedings," and believes that the evil will be eradicated "by the resistless advance of a civilization that brands it as a thing abhorrent." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, too, regards extreme measures as unnecessary. It says:

"It is certain in any case that this vice will be extirpated soon by the death of the persons indulging in it. No plural marriages, according to Smith, have been made by the church or with its knowledge since 1890. The younger element of the Mormons have been against it ever since the railroads abolished the Great American Desert and brought Utah into the current of the world's affairs. More and more Utah will be compelled to conform to the world's ideas. The twin relic will soon be as dead as its old partner, slavery, and, like its partner, there will be no resurrection for it. Let the statutes be enforced against the polygamists. An antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution is not needed, and very likely could not pass the requisite number of States. As Utah could not be turned out of Statehood without its own consent, the talk about expulsion is absurd."



UNCLE SAM: "Now there's a merger that will stand looking into."
—Richards in the New York *Evening Mail*.

It appears that several influences are at work in Utah to end polygamy. One is the increasing public sentiment against it, just referred to. Another is the opposition of the large and growing non-Mormon or "Gentile" population, who are deeply stirred by President Smith's statement in Washington that the Utah people are "broad-minded" and tolerate polygamy, and who are discussing the formation of an anti-Mor-

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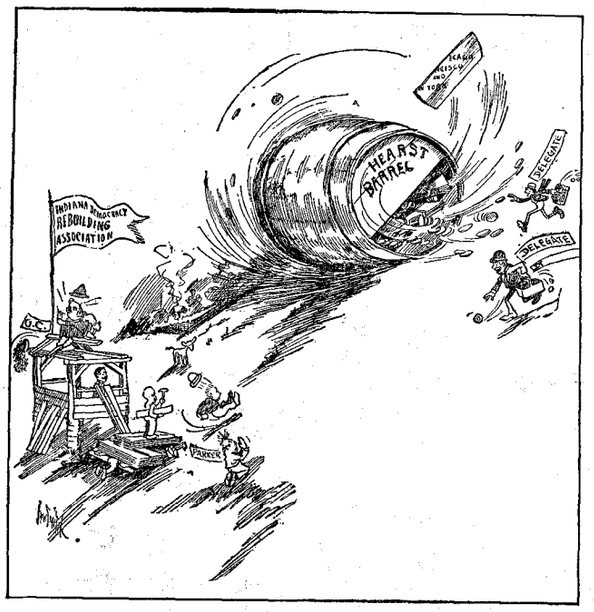
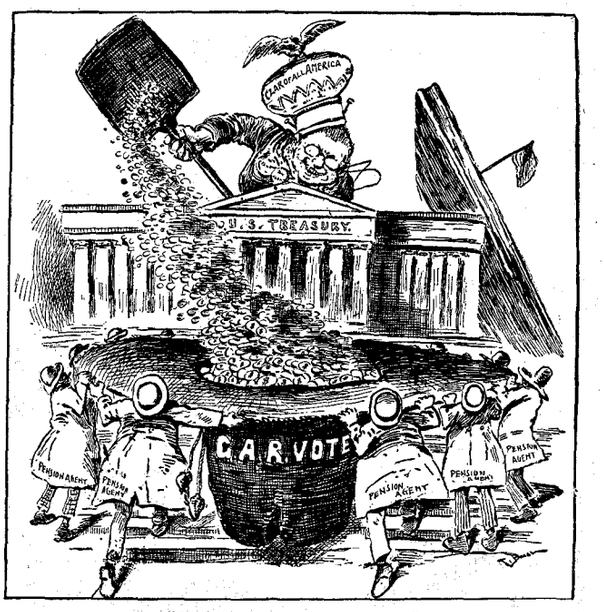


HOW TO STOP IT—THAT'S WHAT'S WORRYING THE REORGANIZERS.
—Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.



"LID'S OFF—COME ON, BOYS!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE BALLOT AND THE "BAR'L."

mon political party in the State. A third, and perhaps the most interesting, influence is the organization of hundreds of the younger Mormons into an anti-polygamy movement, which is described in the following despatch from Salt Lake to the New York *Herald*:

"Young Mormons throughout the State of Utah have united in a movement to bring about the enforcement of the pledges given to the Government when Utah became a member of the sisterhood of States. They are particularly vehement in their assertion that the law must be observed by the members of the Mormon hierarchy, as well as by other citizens.

"As a result of this movement, which already has about five hundred young men in its ranks, the practise of polygamy must be abandoned by the high officers of the Mormon Church, or these young members, the very flower of the sect, will leave the church. This is the ultimatum that is to be given to the Mormon hierarchy at the General Conference of the Saints."

The Deseret News, the official organ of the Mormon Church, seems to indorse the view that time is killing polygamy. "That it was a matter of common knowledge and common disposition to let it die out of old age," it says, "is beyond truthful dispute, and the proofs of it are ample and overwhelming. On this point not only local papers have expatiated repeatedly, but journals at a distance have recognized it, and do so now." The same paper treats the objectors to Mormon "church influence" in politics as follows:

"We know, personally, of men who pretend to be aghast over 'Mormon' Church influence who have sought for it eagerly but in vain. They have imagined that if they could gain the support of some 'high Mormon,' as they termed it, they were sure of the votes of 'the church.' Now, they yell 'church influence' till they are hoarse. The idea seems to be with them, 'If the church helps me, it is all right; but if the church helps the other candidate, or I imagine it does, it is all wrong and un-American and shameful.'

"It should be observed by thinking people that not one particle of proof of the interference of the church authorities with the freedom of voters has been adduced. It is all suspicion, assertion, generalities, and assumption. We say the 'church influence' stormed about is a myth. 'Mormons' are not told how to vote or required to conform to any political act or doctrine by the church, and are absolutely free except when they ally themselves with political bosses, and committees, and caucuses, and they are controlled thereby. Then they measurably lose their liberty just the same as non-'Mormons' lose theirs and thus become slaves to a clique or party.

"We warn the sober-minded, peaceful, and sane people of this city and State not to suffer themselves to be led away by wild-fire agitators into anything that they may afterward regret. We should all be able to live here in peace and amity, each pursuing his own way, so long as we do not interfere with each other's rights, and do all we can to build up the State and to promote peace on earth, good-will to man. In other words, let us be rational!"

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

NOT in twenty years, according to the reckoning of *Dun's Review*, has it cost so much to live as now. The "index number," which is reached by averaging the prices of breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other food, clothing, metals, and other miscellaneous necessities of life, stood on March 1 at 103.615. This is an increase of 30 per cent. in less than seven years, the index number of July 1, 1897, standing at 72.455. *Bradstreet's*, which evidently finds its index number by a different method of reckoning, says that the present range of prices "is at the highest level in four years," and breadstuffs are "at the highest price reached in thirteen years, nothing like the March 1 level being shown since 1891, the year of the Russian crop failure."

The commercial papers seem to be at a loss to account for the high prices. *Bradstreet's* attributes them to "the largely sentimental influences of the breaking out of the war between Russia and Japan." The opinion that they are sentimental is corroborated by *Dun's*, which points out that Russia is actually exporting "much more wheat than the United States." *The United States Investor* (Boston) is puzzled to see commodities rising while wages and stocks are going down. The increased supply of gold, it remarks, might account for the increased prices, but "if the prices of commodities rise, the prices of stocks, which are measured also in value by gold, certainly ought not to decline," as they have been doing. It adds:

"The popular view of high prices, needless to say, does not deal with economics. If the 'dinner-pail' is not 'full,' the wicked trusts will be accused of forcing up prices. This view will be encouraged by the more radical newspapers. Party ammunition may be furnished as a result during the coming campaign. Combination, it is true, in many cases means elimination of competition and the opportunity of obtaining higher prices for the output, the Standard Oil Company being the most striking example of this fact. But nature's laws are inexorable, and no combine is likely long to be able to put on the screws. The combines may temporarily obtain higher prices because of demand being greater than supply. Once

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let the conditions be reversed however, and prices will drop. Agricultural products may tend continually upward because of natural economic conditions, but manufactured articles are in a different category."

INEFFICIENCY OF THE CHICAGO POLICE.

"THE Chicago police force is in a disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency. Instead of protecting citizens from criminals the members of the force are drinking in the saloons, playing slot-machines, or gossiping on the streets. There is practically no discipline, and the force could hardly be in a worse state." Thus Capt. Alexander R. Piper, former Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Department, briefly states the result of his seven weeks' investigation of the Chicago police force, instigated by the members of the City Club, to find out the causes of the prevalence of crime in that city. "The facts he presents are damning," says the Chicago *Record-Herald;* and they show that of the patrolmen an "appallingly large number are little better than loafers." The Chicago *Chronicle* says that everybody has known for years that the police force is both inefficient and insufficient. Captain Piper had two assistants in the work, and in his report says that he found wide-open gambling and handbooks running practically all over the city. Patrolmen are accused of taking to their "holes" at every opportunity, instead of walking their beats. Old and incapacitated men were found in the "soft snaps," robbing the department of active men that are sorely needed. The report also gives accounts of specific charges against individuals, numbering 174, practically noted by one man. In obtaining evidence of derelictions of duty, says Captain Piper, the great difficulty was found in locating policemen at all. "It was like the 'rabbit stew' story. You had first to catch your rabbit. When once found, it was only a question of minutes when he would commit some breach of the regulations, and usually it was to go off post." Police inspectors and sergeants come in for rough handling in the report. Captain Piper found them running their divisions from their desks, and says that "if they think it beneath their dignity to get out on the street and do some patrolling to find out what is going on, they had better get out of the police business and get into one which fits their dignified state of mind." Chief of Police O'Neill, however, escapes censure. Captain Piper expresses sympathy for the head of the Chicago police, declaring that he is "an honest, overworked man, doing the best he can with the tools at his command."

Recommendations are made that would probably mean a revolution in the department. A police commission is recommended, to hold office for five years. The force must be divorced from politics, and is in need of one thousand more patrolmen and five hundred more annually during the next two years. Not a man should be taken on until the force is thoroughly reorganized. A special force should be employed to make the rounds and see that officers are at their posts, reporting all violations of duty. The statement is made that with three weeks of better discipline crime would be checked, and more policemen seen on the streets of Chicago than ever before.

The Chicago *Chronicle* thinks that in their attempt to stop gambling the authorities are neglecting to look after the safety and peace of the community. It says that if the men who have been "employed of late in running down blind telephones, in detecting the methods of pool-sellers and other gamblers, and in driving inevitable games of chance into cellars and garrets where they will be even more objectionable than usual, had been on post in the districts where crime and disorder prevail, they might have given a much better account of themselves." The Chicago *Tribune* says that charges similar to those of Mr. Piper have often been made, but the evidence has been lacking. Says *The Tribune:*

"The committeemen who were blowing trumpets and beating drums around the State's attorney's office have thrown no light on the causes of the prevalence of crime and the reasons why so many crimes go unpunished. Captain Piper has. There are so many burglaries and street robberies because of the inefficiency of the police force, which intensifies its insufficiency. . . . . .

"The charges of inefficiency and lack of discipline which Captain Piper brings against the Chicago police force have been preferred by others who have not proved their case, while he has proved his. The details submitted by him will shut the mouths of police officials who, if the evidence were lacking, would say the charges were empty talk. Facts have been furnished, and the question is as to the degree of attention which the city authorities will give them.

"Private citizens who have read the report know what they would do if they had the management of municipal affairs. They would establish discipline in the force from inspector to patrolman.

RUSSIA: "My mines are working great. Now if I could only get a Japanese ship over one of them!"

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News.*

"THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES AT VLADIVOSTOK DID NOT REPLY TO THE JAPANESE FIRE OWING TO A DESIRE NOT TO DISCLOSE THEIR POSITION."—Press despatch.

—Satterfield in the Cleveland *Press.*

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM IN CARICATURE.

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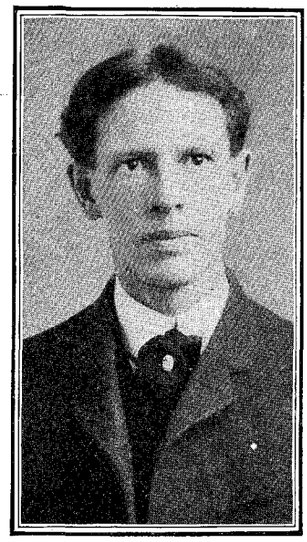
CHARLES NELAN.
—The New York *Globe.*

ROBERT W. SATTERFIELD.
—Newspaper Enterprise Association.



FLLOYD TRIGGS.
—The New York *Press.*

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON.
—The Chicago *Tribune.*

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

They would clean out the inefficient and incapable men and replace them with young, steady, ambitious fellows who would not be continually going into saloons ostensibly to see if there were suspicious characters there, but really to get a free drink. . . . . .

"The recommendations made by Captain Piper are addressed to the council as well as the mayor. They call for early action, so that there may be fewer burglaries committed and fewer men and women robbed by day and by night in the public streets. Captain Piper's assistant says: 'The crooks are evidently not afraid of the police, but I think some of the police are afraid of the thieves.' It is time for a change."

A SOFT-COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

SOMETHING like a sigh of relief comes from the press because of the action of the bituminous coal-miners in accepting the compromise of the operators and voting against a strike which would involve about 178,000 miners, besides seriously interfering with the industries of the country. It was chiefly through the efforts of President Mitchell that the miners, by a majority of nearly two to one, voted to accept a reduction of 5½ per cent. in wages on a two years' contract. The operators originally demanded a 15-per-cent. reduction, while the miners held out for the present scale. Mr. Mitchell argued that "the apex of industrial activity has been reached and we are slowly moving toward an industrial depression. . . . We know how hard it is to be compelled to accept a reduction in wages, but it is better to accept a slightly lower rate and hold your organization intact, ready to take advantage of any improvements which the future of the trade may show, than to be forced to accept a greater reduction at the end of a disastrous strike." He added that past experience "has shown conclusively the folly of striking when the markets are going down."

"The men were wise enough to see that steady wages were better than high," says the Philadelphia *Press*; "it is a most promising decision, giving hope of peace in the future." The New York *Mail* praises Mr. Mitchell, saying that "not all of his courses have been wise ones, but of all the labor leaders of the day none so much as Mitchell has proved his capacity for taking broad views, for adjusting the interests of the class he represents to the welfare of the entire community." The Providence *Journal* looks for war of the bitterest kind between the operators and the full strength of the miners' union in 1906, when the present "truce" is ended. *The Journal* says that "this is one of the principal reasons why the bituminous miners have been held back from striking this year; it was considered to be exceedingly bad policy to deplete the funds of the unions now and weaken the organization in a probably losing fight in view of the greater and more promising contest that is scheduled for year after next." The Pittston (Pa.) *Gazette*, which is published in the heart of the anthracite region, is glad the differences have been settled, even tho, as it says, a strike in the soft-coal fields would have benefited the hard-coal miners.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) thinks that the miners have now placed their organization "in a position from whence it can appeal to the public in all confidence in the days of stress and storm," and it goes on to say:

"It was a magnificent object-lesson of the altruism and democracy which prevail in trades-unions. It proves to the world that trades-union leaders are neither fools nor cowards, nor time-servers, nor strike advocates; that they are led by reason and governed by prudence; have the moral courage to risk prestige, position, and popularity, to save their organization from disruption and disaster. It has shown to the world how groundless were assertions of the Baers and Posts—what utter deceptions they are practising upon the press and public. . . . Those who differed as to the wisdom of accepting the compromise are entitled to the respect which comes from sincere convictions, and all bickerings and criminations should cease and all stand shoulder to shoulder and push forward the cause that has won the applause of the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIAN soldiers receive but $3.60 a year. They fight like it.—*The Washington Post.*

THE prejudice against the merger may move the magnates to get together again and rename the transaction.—*The Washington Star.*

ADMIRAL CERVERA ought to be able to write an interesting article on how the Russian fleet is going to get out.—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

AN enterprising drummer should do a good business with a neat line of cyclone cellars in Vladivostok after what has happened to Port Arthur.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is announced that the President has removed Summers from office. It might not be amiss to call his attention to the present conduct of spring.—*The Baltimore American.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN may be right in his statement that the Russian soldiers will astonish the world. In fact, the world is somewhat astonished already.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

KING MENELIK is sending a howling hyena to President Roosevelt. The President might add to the gaiety of nations by turning it over to James J. Hill.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

RUSSIA is said to feel that we should look on the war as a contest for supremacy between the white race and the yellow. So far as this country is concerned, it looks more like a contest between the yellow journals and the truth.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP THE BRITISH STAGE?

THE "present sorry plight" of the British stage affords a text for several articles and a great deal of pessimistic discussion in the London papers and magazines. Mr. John Hare, the famous actor, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he declares that the time has come when "those interested in the future of the higher drama may anxiously inquire if some drastic measures can not be taken to arrest its decay in this country." Mr. Hare goes on to quote the recent statement of a leading dramatic paper to the effect that the duty of a theatrical manager is not to "stuff the public" with what they do not want, but to give them only what they do, and he adds his own comment:

"It is clear enough what the public wants—musical comedy, musical comedy, and again musical comedy—and they get it! From Temple Bar to Charing Cross there is not one single theater that is not devoted to keeping alight the 'sacred lamp.' The beautiful building designed by private enterprise as the home of English opera has been converted into a music-hall, and the Lyceum, which for twenty years upheld the noblest traditions of the British drama, is to be relegated to the same fate. These are grim facts which give us pause, and make one ask if nothing can be done to rescue our stage from being submerged in frivolity."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, indorses this gloomy view in an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (March), admitting that the English drama has reached "a critical and dangerous moment" in its history. And Frederic Harrison, the eminent writer and philosopher, declares in *The Fortnightly Review* (February):

"The evil complained of is both deep and wide. The drama is suffering just as literature is suffering, or as public life is suffering, and even society. The evil is an impatience of continuous attention, of serious thought, of any hitch in our ease, our luxuries, or our indulgences. We are all afflicted with a sort of tarantula of restlessness, which makes us skip from one pleasant spot to the next without quietly enjoying any one in peace. We hurry from one crush to the next, glance at one 'short story' after another, 'drop in' to see the new acrobat, a skirt-dance, or a lovely *féerie*, smoke a cigarette, and arrange a party for to-morrow. The number of people who will sit steadily through three hours of an intellectual drama, without 'stars,' gorgeous robes, or nauseous sensations, is really very limited."

The question of vital interest is, What shall be done? and many remedies are proposed. Mr. Hare advocates, firstly, the establishment of a school of acting, and, secondly, the public or private endowment of a theater in London and every important city, "which should have such pecuniary assistance as would render it independent of mere commercial considerations, and where it would be compulsory that the masterpieces of English authors, dead or living, should from time to time be represented." It may be stated here that Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the London actor, has already taken steps toward the realization of the first part of Mr. Hare's plans. In broaching recently a plan for the establishment of a school of acting in London, Mr. Tree said:

"You can not teach acting, it is true, but there are many things you can teach. You can teach elocution and voice production; you can teach gesture and deportment; you can teach fencing; you can teach dancing; you can add that almost lost art of the actor's profession—pantomime; as well as some of the principles of oratory. Above all, you can preserve far better than it is preserved at present the noble heritage of the English language, whether it be spoken on the stage, in the pulpit, or in the House of Commons. These are some of the objects I have set before myself in the school of acting and of oratory. We may meet with success or failure, but, believing as I do that this project is one imperatively demanded by the present conditions of the British stage, I shall do my best to win its accomplishment."

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the well-known London author, pleads (in *The New Liberal Review*, January) for the private endowment of "at least one theater—small, unpretentious—devoted not to the passing whims of London, but to the eternal drama—a theater where the taste of the public, instead of being pandered to, might be educated, might be cultivated." He continues:

"Enthusiasm would have to be the key-note of the scheme. That enthusiasm we shall never get by appealing to the public, by appealing to county councils, by appealing to the millionaire. A national theater! It would be a battle-field of jobbery and jealousy, of dilettantism, of contention. We must do our work with our own hands. Art has never been helped forward except by the devotion, the enthusiasm, of those who loved it. . . . With a capital of £10,000 the scheme could be put to the test, could be afforded a three-years' trial at least. I do not anticipate any difficulty in finding a capitalist willing under such circumstances to build the theater required."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones argues in favor of a state-endowed theater, and, in the event of such a theater's being established, offers to write a new comedy for it without any fees. He says (in *The Nineteenth Century*):

"A national theater should be built and endowed by the Government of England, with the approval of the majority of English citizens. It seems to me that this last would be the best, the most secure, the most creditable way of founding a national theater and of fostering a great and popular national drama. I believe that a sum of public money so expended would be one of the wisest and most economical investments that we could make. It would be the merest fleabite compared with the vast sums that are now spent—nay, that in many cases are now wasted—on public education. And yet what a potent educator a national theater would inevitably become if it were wisely directed!"

The editor of *The Fortnightly Review* has approached a number of representative authorities in various departments of Art, Literature, Drama, and the Church, with a view to obtaining the support of a movement to ameliorate the British stage. Among those who have signed a document of protest and who are agreed that "something should be done to arrest a growing deterioration and to promote a healthier condition of things" may be mentioned: Sir Henry Irving, J. M. Barrie, George Alexander, William Archer, Thomas Hardy, Arthur W. Pinero, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Stephen Phillips, Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Bishop of Ripon.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF "FEMININE" LITERATURE.

IN spite of the fact that the influence exerted by women readers and writers is more powerful now than at any time in the past, the distinctively "feminine" book has almost gone out of existence. The "gradual disappearance of books written essentially for women, and a consequent, and not irrational, tendency on the part of women to invade the territories of men" are noted by Agnes Repplier, the well-known essayist, as encouraging signs of the times. We have had a surfeit of shallow and insipid books for women, she thinks, and "the limitations that make for the feminization of literature have been fostered with disastrous solicitude." Miss Repplier says further, in *Harper's Bazar* (April):

"For much of the senseless labeling, 'Woman's this' and 'Woman's that,' women themselves must be held to blame. They have elected to preserve the intangible barrier which cradles mediocrity and upholds their self-content. The incredibly absurd scheme of a 'Woman's Bible,' designed for the exclusive spiritual solace, to say nothing of the spiritual exaltation, of the devout sex, reached the high-water mark of madness. The 'Woman's Commentary' would make angels weep. To glorify Eve because the serpent could not—or at least did not—tempt her with rich clothes is to prove once more what hardly needed proof,—that a sense of humor is the safeguard of sanity. For such vagaries women at large disclaim responsibility; they refuse to shoulder their crazed sisters' blame; but the underlying sentiment—a contentious self-

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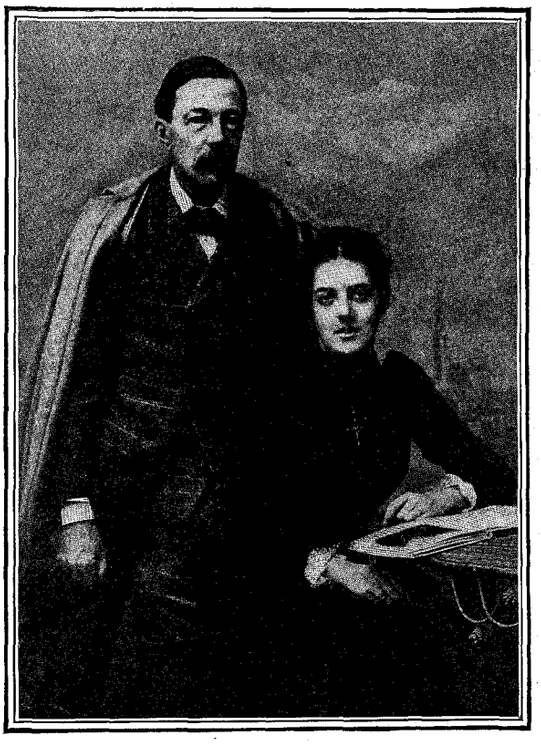
esteem—is too widely diffused to permit them to stand clear of all reproach."

Proceeding to a consideration of the development of feminine fiction in our own day, Miss Repplier says:

"When the problem-novel burst like a muddy meteor upon the world of fiction, women hailed it with an enthusiasm which only the desperation of *ennui* can explain. Its profoundly illogical character offered no barrier to their appreciation. They felt that here was something easy to read, yet presenting food for thought; something which, without taxing their intelligence, opened new fields of speculation. It was—it is still—more interesting than the tale which describes through forty chapters the vapid love-making of two young people who exist only for courtship and the wedding-march. It is more stimulating than the story in which sentiment, religion, and domestic economy are blended together for the refreshment of the female mind. This last product is recommended as being 'wholesome,' by which I suppose is meant harmless, as wholesome in the sense of nutritious or invigorating can never be implied. It has 'winsome' heroines who bear hardships with sunny resignation, dress daintily upon nothing a year, and cook to perfection on an odorless oil-stove. Its heroes, being designed exclusively for the reward of such virtues—like male houris—are quite as remote from humanity. Its sentiment is puerile. Its religion lacks nobility and distinction. It is a feeble survivor of a school of fiction once deservedly popular, a school of which Miss Charlotte Yonge was the ablest and most honored exponent.

"Now nothing seems less likely than that men—unless they were curates—ever spent much time in the perusal of Miss Yonge's novels. It is true that Mr. Austin Dobson has left on record his ungratified desire to read—when a boy—the 'Heir of Redclyffe.' The Swiss clergyman who was his tutor forbade this pious indulgence, holding that all romances were injurious to youth. But while it is pleasant to think that there ever was a lad to whom the Church of England novel, in its stainless purity, represented forbidden fruit, it is not likely that schoolboys, less carefully intrenched, coveted such diversion. The 'Heir of Redclyffe,' like 'The Young Stepmother,' and 'The Daisy Chain,' is an essentially feminine book. 'Heartsease,' the best of Miss Yonge's stories, ignores the male reader from the first page to the last. His point of view, his outlook upon life, finds no reflection in its pages. Its fault—the fault of all Miss Yonge's work—is one which women tolerate and men abhor, a plaintive and dispiriting melancholy. Its virtues are distinction of sentiment, sanity, an agreeable style, and an accurate knowledge of the life its author undertakes to describe. Among the writers of purely feminine fiction, Miss Yonge stands easily first. She is not mawkish like Miss Muloch, nor contentious like Miss Phelps, nor pietistic like Miss Warner. Her successors in the field have grown weaker and weaker, until their increasing debility has alienated all but the faintest of female hearts. The Sunday-school story is now their principal medium; and even in this chosen field of incompetence there are signs and tokens of change."



JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS AND HIS DAUGHTER (1891).

It is no new thing for novelists to lament that their powers have been unduly curbed by the restraining prejudices of women, and that they could have written better books had they only felt at liberty to do so. Miss Repplier finds it hard, however, to think that "even the necessity for discretion" accounts satisfactorily for so many feeble and foolish stories. "It is not the flaccidity of feminine taste," she concludes, "which stands responsible for the failure of fiction. The difficulty is harder to overcome."

THE ULTIMATE VALUE OF THE LITERARY LIFE.

IN recent discussion regarding the literary life and the need of "detachment" as a factor in promoting its best development (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 6 and 27), the ultimate value of the literary career has been taken for granted. It was not the intention either of Mr. Alden or Mr. Bridges to question the fundamental worth of that life as an exclusive aim. It is interesting, however, as contributing by a certain sort of side-light to the discussion, to note some autobiographical words quoted by Horatio F. Brown in the new edition of his Life of John Addington Symonds. Symonds was compelled by ill-health to spend the latter part of his life in the quiet isolation of the Swiss mountains. He felt the disadvantages, of course, of remoteness from libraries and the lack of association with his intellectual peers; but these matters aside, here, one would say, was the ideal opportunity for literary work. The literary world has been well content to yield to Symonds the palm of having produced masterpieces in criticism and in literary history. His own estimate of the value of the literary life as an ultimate aim is what we wish to present in the following citations. First comes a tentative expression of his feeling, which he later described with more elaboration. In 1877 he gave three lectures on "Florence and the Medici" at the Royal Institution, London. Of these lectures he writes retrospectively:

"I had composed these lectures for what I most abhor, an audience of cultivated people. This is a paradoxical confession. I am nothing if not cultivated, or at least the world only expects culture from me. But in my heart of hearts I do not believe in culture, except as an adjunct to life. 'Life is more than literature,' I say. So I can not, altho I devote my time and energy to culture (even as a carpenter makes doors, or a carver carves edelweiss on walnut wood), regard it otherwise than in the light of pastime, decoration, service. Passion, nerve, and sinew, eating and drinking, even money-getting, the coarsest forms of activity—come, in my reckoning, before culture. Little did I care what the gentlemen in frock-coats and the ladies in bonnets thought of my lectures. I did not care what they thought, because I knew that the real arena for myself and the rest of them was not in that theater of disputations, elucidations, and plausible explications of all sorts of theories. It lay outside, inside, in a world of things which each carries about with him, and into which each penetrates when the voice of the lecturer is no more heard in the theater."

Of the ultimate results of his literary career upon himself as a man he has given an account in almost the closing words of his autobiography:

"I have often endeavored to formulate my conception of the influence, physical and moral, which this literary work, prolonged for a quarter of a century, exerted over me. In the first place, it greatly contributed to enjoyment, since it gave me that pleasure and exhilaration which is the concomitant of any energy unimpaired in its exercise. I always liked writing, and never disliked reading. In the second place, it afforded me an occupation which could be carried on with more or less convenience under the peculiar conditions of my unsettled life. Had I not already formed myself for literature, when I was compelled to settle at Davos Platz in 1877, I doubt whether I should have even partially recovered health. The habit of writing rendered

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me independent, and sustained my spirits under circumstances which would have been unutterably depressing to a barrister or merchant checked in his career. In the third place, it brought me a fair amount of distinction, and a certain kind of consideration. Without being ambitious or overvaluing the sort of reputation I have gained, I am not insensible to this advantage."

On the other hand, however, he could not think that literature, in the way in which he had pursued it, was exactly wholesome for a man of his peculiar temperament. The study and composition were exhausting to the nerves. Reaction followed, and the fatigue of labor craved the distraction of amusement. His particular subjects, Greek poetry and Italian culture in one of the most lawless periods of modern history, were stimulating to the imagination and excited cravings that could not be satisfied by simple pleasures. "Long after work is over the little ocean of the soul is agitated by a ground-swell." This state of emotion he has described in his sonnets in "Animi Figura" and "Vagabunduli Libellus." In the following paragraph he speaks in still plainer terms:

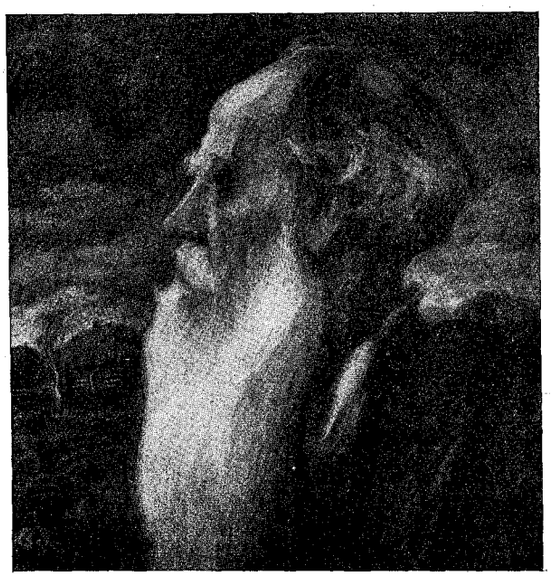
"It may be questioned whether the pursuit of literature—as that mode of life which secures its end by employing energy and occupying leisure agreeably to the individual—renders a man really happy. Literature takes a second place in my estimation, and for this reason, altho I have persevered in it for solace and escape from fretting care, I have never been able to regard it very seriously. In a certain sense I do not condemn this habit of mind. It enables a man to keep in view the truth that literature exists for life, not life for literature—a truth which less half-hearted men of letters do not sufficiently recognize. It delivers him from the conceit of authorship by constantly reminding him how trivial any literary successes and achievements are in comparison with the solid good things of a comely and contented existence; how little talent, or even genius, weighs in the scale against character, strength of will, goodness, and tranquillity of mind; how men ought really to be reckoned, not by what they think, or write, or create in art, but by what they are and what they have enjoyed. This attitude, however, is not without counterbalancing disadvantages. It precludes that centralizing force of enthusiasm which springs from self-dedication to a single great conception. The literary *viveur* can not hope to become a scholar or to produce a monumental work. In so far as he shares the scientific spirit of our age—in so far as he is sensible of possessing faculties above the average, and is open to the animating ideas of the modern world—he will have to endure a life-long recurrent regret for sterner paths abandoned, and for nobler triumph carelessly foregone."

THE SECRET OF TOLSTOY'S POWER.

A BIBLIOGRAPHER who attempted not long ago to catalogue the books and articles written about Leo Tolstoy found himself dealing with a list that ran into the thousands and that embraced all the languages spoken among civilized people. So remarkable a phenomenon may well provoke an inquiry into the sources of Tolstoy's strength and influence. What is it that enables him to exert this amazing power over the hearts and brains of men?

Three English-speaking writers who have lately published books on Tolstoy's life and teaching—Prof. Edward A. Steiner, of Iowa College, Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby, of New York, and Mr. T. Sharper Knowlson, of London—approach their subject each from a different angle, but agree in declaring that the real secret of Tolstoy's power lies in his absolute truthfulness and sincerity. This truthfulness, says Professor Steiner, is expressed most clearly in the personality of Tolstoy. "He often hurts one by his scrutiny," continues the same writer, "because he divines the things one hides from him, or detects the falsehoods hidden in one's speech." We quote further:

"Tolstoy's writings are best characterized by saying that there is in them an overwhelming desire for truthfulness. This explains the simple plot of his stories, the naturalness of his characters, the absence of artificial tension; and it explains also his realism, which to Anglo-Saxon readers is his least desirable quality. He never sacrifices truth to form or to good taste; his stories are loosely constructed and broken into by his moralizings, which are no doubt tedious to readers who are anxious to know whether 'they died or were married and lived happily ever after.' One can not persuade him that he might have preached more convincingly by making the sermon less apparent. But as he says: 'Sometimes



Drawn by L. Pasternak.

TOLSTOY TO-DAY.

Courtesy of The Outlook Company, New York.

one takes the pen and writes, "Early in the morning Ivan Nikitsch rose and called his son," and suddenly one says to himself: "Old man, why are you lying? You don't even know such a man as Ivan Nikitsch."' He abandoned the story only to return to it, and even now he is writing one in a reminiscent mood, dealing with his life in the Caucasus. When at the completion of his labors his memoirs are written, the critic, whether he prizes them or not, will be able to say of them, in the words of Tolstoy himself: 'The hero of his stories, whom he loved with all his heart, whom he tried to represent in all his beauty, and who always was and will remain beautiful, was—Truth.'"

Mr. Knowlson pursues the same line of thought in his "biographical and critical study" of Tolstoy, intimating that Tolstoy's writings can best be interpreted as a kind of autobiography. He says further:

"Search where we may through the pages of universal literature, we shall not find a man who has made a confession like his. His whole heart is in every sentence, and, like Samuel, he tells us 'every whit.' Rousseau whispered to us many of his secret thoughts and feelings—or he said he did; Augustine before him laid bare corners of his once pagan heart; Coleridge and many another have written charmingly of their intellectual travels; but there is no one who has dared to tell the world *all*—until Tolstoy. And he dared, because he must. Only a man of supreme moral genius is bold enough to thrust upon a jeering world the story of his sin in thought and deed, or of his loss and gain in religious belief. Only one who trusted in God and human dignity could have treated his fellows to such a confidence."

Mr. Crosby's tribute to the courage and truthfulness of Tolstoy is couched in these terms:

"And here we leave this great teacher—great especially in his candor and simplicity. A strange figure this peasant nobleman, this aristocrat, born into the ruling class of an aristocracy, who condemns all government and caste; this veteran of two wars who proscribes all bloodshed; this keen sportsman turned vegetarian; this landlord who follows Henry George; this man of wealth who will have nothing to do with money; this famous novelist who thinks that he wasted his time in writing most of his novels; this rigid moralist, one of whose books at least, the 'Kreutzer Sonata,' was placed under the ban of the American post-office. That same

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dramatic instinct which made him a great novelist, which impelled Sir Henry Irving to rank his two plays among the best of the past century, and which, as we have seen, has so often led him to find lessons in the active world around him—this same instinct has made of this least theatrical and most self-forgetful of men the dramatic prefigurement in his own person of a reunited race, set free by love from the shackles of caste and violence. As it was with the prophets of old, so with him, there was a deeper significance in his life, in the tragedy of himself, than in the burden of his spoken message. He is the protagonist to-day of the drama of the human soul. A stage which can put forward such a protagonist has no reason for despair."

THE NEWEST AND BEST GERMAN DRAMAS.

IN Germany, as in France, the dramatic year now drawing to a close has witnessed the publication and production of several important and significant plays. Most of the leading dramatists have given new works to the national, if not also to the international, stage. Sudermann, Hauptmann, Fulda, Halbe, and Wedekind are among these. Curiously enough, Hauptmann's play has a theme which resembles that of Brieux's "Maternité," recently reviewed in these pages. It is called "Rosa Berndt," after the name of the heroine, and is as realistic and tragic as the French counterpart. The plot of this drama is as follows:

Rosa is a village beauty, the daughter of an ordinary peasant. She is as gifted and superior to her environment as she is beautiful. All love her, all pay her attention, and this proves her undoing.

She is betrothed to a sickly, insignificant, proper, and unattractive youth named August, a sort of clerk and dealer in writing materials, but the marriage has been postponed again and again, as Rosa, realizing the inferiority of her "intended," is reluctant to take the grave step. She is, all this time, aware that an ex-lieutenant, Flamm, who is one of the land proprietors of the village, is in love with her. He would marry her were he not unfortunately already a husband. His wife is a chronic invalid, but a gentle and thoughtful woman, for whom Flamm has sincere respect and a kind of platonic affection. She had befriended the orphan Rosa, and had no suspicion of the attachment between her husband and the girl.

LUDWIG FULDA

Whose play, "Novella d'Andrea," is one of the successes of the Berlin dramatic season.

These two meet in secret, and while their relations are not entirely meretricious, they have not a little to conceal from Father Berndt, August, and the villagers. Unfortunately a village Don Juan, a machinist named Streakmann, has discovered their relation and threatens to disgrace Rosa. The latter, proud of her beauty and jealous of her honor, implores him to be generous and remain silent. He proposes insulting and cruel terms, and she indignantly rejects them. Once, however, she makes the blunder of visiting him at his own house to continue her entreaties; he outrages her by force.

Having her in his power, he demands that she continue to visit him. Seeing himself defied and scorned, he denounces her in the market-place in the presence of her father and betrothed. She frantically calls him a liar and slanderer, and everybody believes her. To Frau Flamm alone she confesses the bitter truth—and the fact that she is soon to become a mother.

Finally the child is born, and she kills it. The crime committed, she realizes to what extreme her pride and shame had driven her, and she reveals everything to her father and to August, who is willing to forgive her and cherish her as a victim of brutality and wickedness rather than as a repentant criminal. But she makes her complete confession in the presence of an officer, and arrest follows. The arrest closes the drama.

Ludwig Fulda, who has written subtle satires, airy comedies, and tendency plays, takes for the theme of his new work the question of woman's "emancipation." He puts his scene at Bologna, in the Middle Ages, but this does not obscure his intention. He allows his heroine to expound, as well as to illustrate, the thesis that woman can not find happiness in science or fame or intellectual achievement, but only in love and right companionship. The play is called "Novella d'Andrea," and its plot is summarized in the Berlin reviews as follows:

Prof. Giovanni d'Andrea, a great scholar and jurist, has two daughters, Novella and Bettina. The latter is a charming, lively, beautiful girl, without any ambition except to be admired and humored. Novella, on the other hand, no less attractive than Bettina, is a diligent student of her father's science and a believer in the intellectual equality of the sexes. She is in love with a young jurist, Sangiorgio, who does not suspect this feeling for himself in the brilliant Novella, and she is determined to make herself worthy of him. In order to be able to win his respect and affection, she applies for a doctor's degree at the university, and is told, to her amazement, that the Bible says nothing about woman-jurists. Sangiorgio supports her request, but this avails little.

Her father falls ill, and Novella takes his place in the professorial chair to lecture in his stead. The students greet her with derisive laughter. They surround her, attempt to kiss her, and disorder ensues. One student, however, vigorously protects her from insult. He is a prince of Cyprus, and he not only falls in love with her, but, when soon thereafter he is called to succeed his father on the throne, he asks her hand in marriage. She declines the offer, saying that she desires to be a queen of the spirit.

Subsequently Novella gets her coveted degree, and is permitted to lecture as her father's substitute. The day on which these honors are conferred is a proud one in her life. But Novella is happy only in the expectation of winning Sangiorgio's love through her brilliant distinction.

Indeed, he comes to consult her on an important matter. He has been called to a Padua professorship, but he can not go without the girl who has completely stolen his heart. Will Novella help him? She tremblingly expects a confession, but it soon appears that it is Bettina the young jurist is speaking of, not Novella. The latter's disillusionment is extreme.

The marriage takes place, and Novella has lost alike the throne of Cyprus and the hope of marrying the man she loves. Years elapse. Novella is sad and lonely, her science and honors being a poor consolation. She meets Sangiorgio, who complains bitterly that Bettina is empty-headed, incapable of sympathizing with him or understanding him, and that he had committed a blunder in marrying "a face." Then she tells him the whole truth about her own wrecked hopes and dreams, and how she had cared for him. Now there is nothing in prospect except solitude and resignation.

F. Wedekind's play, "Erdgeist" ("The Spirit of Earth") deals with the influences of the primary passion, the animal side of human existence, the power of woman as woman, of man as man. A separate account of it must be given. All these plays are reported to have been popular successes, the last-named having had a long "run."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

RICHARD STRAUSS'S "Symphonia Domestica" was given its first public performance last week in New York, under the composer's own direction.

THE Whistler Memorial Exhibition, in Boston, has scored a great artistic success. "It is pleasing," as a writer in the New York *Outlook* remarks, "to see a prophet thus honored in his own country. Whistler was born in Massachusetts, and had Yankee shrewdness and wit as well as the artistic temperament. There was something distinctly American, too, in his first-hand attitude toward art—his starting out to paint as if nobody else had ever painted before, and as if the art had begun with him. . . . This memorial exhibition shows Whistler for what he was, not what his eccentricities obscured. Only a simple, sincere, patient genius could have produced this collection of rich and varied work."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BATTLE.

AN interesting light is thrown upon the developments of the Russo-Japanese war by an anonymous article published in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which has been eagerly discussed by foreign military periodicals and attributed to General de Négrier. The writer treats of the revolution that has been produced in tactics by modern military art, and then speaks of the psychic motives that must prevail under the new conditions in future battles. He says:

"The duration of battle under the new conditions produces in the troops a considerable physical exhaustion that expresses itself in nervous relaxation. This fact easily explains the faintness and swoon of many soldiers on the day after defeat, and even on the day after victory, and affords a precise reason for their hesitation and for their inability to pursue at the close of battle. Many persons will object that this has always been the case. Certainly, but the nervous exhaustion has grown to unsuspected proportions, has grown to the very same degree to which the adversary has become invisible. Invisibility has a quick and direct effect on the moral state of a man, on the real sources of his energy and courage. The soldier who has not the enemy before his eyes is tempted to see him everywhere. From this impression to uncertainty, and then to fear, the distance is only a pace.

"The troops at Magersfontein, Colenso, and Paardeberg, for instance, where they were often posted at a greater distance than eight hundred yards from the enemy, did not become immovable in consequence of their losses, but through the moral depression that is produced in the zone in which the infantry fire becomes effective. Another fact that now dominates battle at close range is still more important, the impossibility of commanders to exercise an appreciable influence on the lines engrossed by rigid attention to the firing. The activity of the officers who march with these lines is likewise restricted. They can scarcely govern the conduct of the three or four men immediately beside them. The battle lies in the hands of every single combatant, and at no other time has the individual value of the soldier had more importance. However comprehensive the knowledge of the commander-in-chief, however deep the secret of his strategic combinations, however great the precision of his conjunction of forces, however great the numerical superiority which he has been able to procure may be, he will not attain victory unless the soldier acts for himself and has no need of surveillance and is personally inflamed with the resolve to conquer or die. He needs a much greater degree of energy than ever before, and at this juncture he has not the support of partial intoxication, as was often the case in the old attacks in mass. Formerly sheer anxiety, inspired by long waiting, gave him a fiery desire for the collision that was dangerous but brief. Now, however, all his moral and physical strength is subjected to rigorous tension for long hours, and during such a test only stoutness of heart can help him.

"Through the arms of the present day the battle of the sharpshooter has received full development in a new form, which requires that every soldier individually act in full possession of his own free will and independence to strike the enemy and annihilate him.

"The refined civilization of our day, which is often in a skeptical mood that scorns arms and approves the avoidance of military duty, makes a great part of the cultured classes manifestly unfit for military tasks. This same skeptical mood it was that lured China to disaster and defeat, that shattered the resistance of its immense army, provided with the best arms, made against a handful of Europeans. Is the Chinaman a coward, perhaps? Surely not! He does not fear a passive death. He looks at it with the courage that does not know how to sigh. But he is incapable of meeting death with defiance if he has to march first to meet it. Violent defiance is a spectacle that lames his arm and clouds his vision.

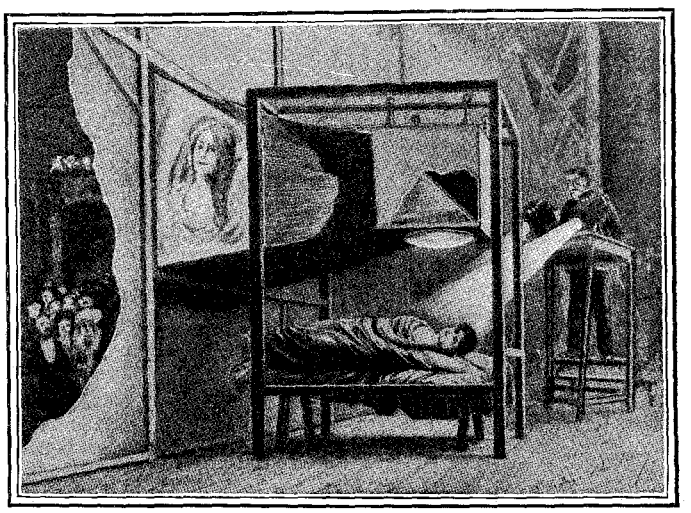
"Many a soldier kills himself to avoid going into battle. Fear is a disease like any other, and like any other has its prophylactic, which consists in methodical cultivation of physical capability, of the will and the energy in the child and the young man. In the evocation of these qualities a veritable priesthood must be exercised first by the mother and then by the school-teacher. The regiment of itself is incapable of producing them, the spirit of sacrifice is not acquired by an interchange of theories in rooms. Only the activity of the officers can develop this spirit through technical instruction combined with the stern resolve not to depreciate, on the pretext of discipline, the initiative and individuality of the young man who has become a soldier.

"In the hands of soldiers who are not stout of heart the new arms are almost worthless, however great their number may be. On the other hand, the demoralizing power of the smokeless rapid-fire, the acute importance of which certain armies stubbornly refuse to recognize, demonstrates itself on the adversary with the greater rigor the more fitness and cold energy every combatant possesses.

"The development of the moral strength of a nation, therefore, must precede all other objects of cultivation. At a later day it alone will help the soldier in the relentless test of battle in which death comes from an invisible enemy. That is the most important lesson of all recent war."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REAL LIVING PICTURES.

THE so-called "living pictures" are, of course, not pictures at all; they are actual persons shown under such conditions of light and shade and with such surroundings as to simulate paintings. A real picture can not be alive, and yet it may be a direct and real image of a living person thrown on a screen in the natural colors and faithfully reproducing every motion of the original. Such a picture we have in miniature in every photographic camera, but to cast one, life size, on a screen for exhibition to an audience is a difficult matter. The problem, which is by no means a new one, has been taken up anew recently by M. G. Mareschal, who thus describes his results in *La Nature* (Paris). Says M. Mareschal:



DEVICE FOR SHOWING REAL LIVING PICTURES.

"Every one who has had occasion to look at the image cast by a lens on the ground glass of a camera has been struck with the beauty of its coloring. . . . In the presence of the superb colored image we have often wondered whether it would not be possible to throw it on a screen of such size that it might be seen by several persons at once. In a word, whether it would not be practicable to give a stereopticon exhibition in which the usual glass slides should be replaced by living persons. The problem is simple enough in theory, since we have a familiar device, called the megascope, which enables us to project the image of any opaque object. But this apparatus, like the ordinary lantern, has the inconvenient feature of inverting the image, so that the objects projected must be held upside down, which could not reasonably be done with the living subject. There is another solution which is frequently employed in lectures on physics—namely, the use of a prism. The image is thus brought right side up, . . . but unless the prism and lens be given huge dimensions, at considerable difficulty and expense, a great quantity of light would be lost."

The author notes that the problem was attempted in a variety of

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ways as early as the beginning of the last century, and that the results are presented in the Memoirs of Robertson, now a rare work. He describes two of the methods suggested in this book, in one of which a multiplicity of lenses was used, while in the other mirrors were employed to invert the image. He tried a modification of the latter, which, altho not perfectly successful, is interesting and suggestive. Says M. Mareschal in substance:

The model was extended horizontally on a table, under a plano-convex lens of 0.8 meter [31½ inches] focal distance and 0.3 meter [12 inches] aperture; a mirror inclined at 45° threw the image on the screen. The lens and mirror were fixed in a wooden case suspended on a frame; a pyramidal arrangement of black cloth [to exclude outside light] was fixed at one side of this case, and ended in a screen of transparent paper or ground glass, fitted into the partition that divided the room into two parts. The object was focused by raising the table on which the model lay. The image was slightly larger than nature. Two electric projectors were necessary to light the object sufficiently to obtain the desired effect. The use of a simple lens without any correction gives rise to deformations that are often troublesome. Care must be taken to avoid them by keeping the subject in one plane. Besides this, it must be admitted that the reclining posture of the model was a great obstacle. It was especially necessary to arrange the hair and draperies so that they would seem to hang naturally.

The last word has not been said on this subject, and it would be interesting to take it up again, using an objective and a prism. The latter, on account of the great dimensions necessary, would have to be of liquid.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

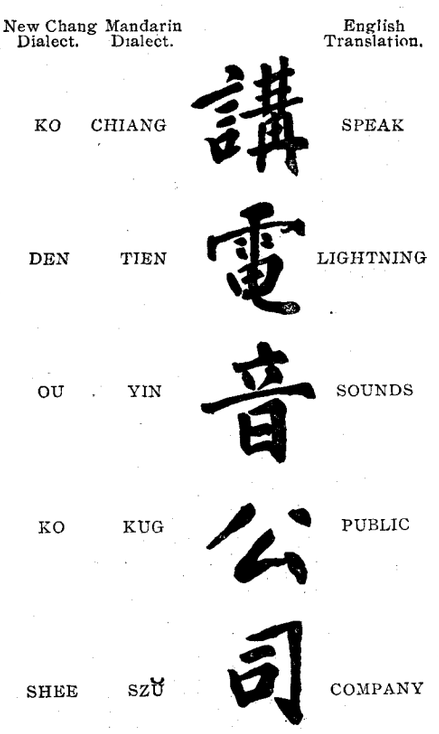
THE CHINESE AND THE TELEPHONE.

WE have heard much of the hostility of the Chinese to telegraph-lines, which their superstitious minds have endowed with demoniac properties. One would think that an instrument like the telephone, which repeats the user's voice with accuracy many miles away, would be even more an object of dread; but apparently this is not the case, if we are to credit a contributor to *The Electrical Review* (New York). In fact, the telephone seems to be a universal favorite among Orientals both in this country and in their own lands. Says the writer of the article to which reference has just been made:

"The telegraph is not adapted to any alphabet but those of enlightened nations using a relatively small number of letters, and for the Oriental alphabets the messages must be translated into a modern language and thence on receipt interpreted back into the original. This frequently gives rise to errors of a serious nature. But with the telephone the fact that the sender comes into personal contact with the recipient, even to recognition of the tone of voice, does much to rob the plant of the supernatural mysteries and to allay the suspicion which they always associate with the unknown. In fact, the personal contact of recognizing the small voice through the line is ascribed to good genii, and the telephone-lines do not receive the prejudice which are ascribed to other electric lines.

"A short time ago a Chinaman walked into a telephone-office which was near the Chinese quarter of an American city, and when one of the men asked him to write 'telephone-office' in Chinese characters in a record-book his manner at once changed, the imperturbable Oriental blankness of expression giving way to the most genial smiles, and he at once began shaking hands with himself and, bowing very deeply, backed out of the room. In a short time he returned and brought a strip of red paper covered with gilt spangles which he fastened to the book very neatly, and then, from his sleeves taking a bamboo brush and with a bamboo inkstand which was slung at his waist by a long cord reaching around his neck, he very quickly and neatly inscribed the accompanying five Chinese characters on the red paper, and in like manner bowed out of the room.

"When these peculiar actions were explained to the Orientalist who gave the translations, it was stated that with the Chinese two different codes govern their lives, one being the commercial and the other the social code. With the commercial code all writing must be on white paper, and with the social code red paper is used, which is further enhanced by gilt spangles whenever the highest compliment of prayers for good-luck is to be added. When this Chinaman was asked a favor by a white man, probably for the first time, the relations at once changed from the commercial to the social code, and whenever this inscription on the book has been shown to other Chinamen they at once recognize its status and begin smiling, shaking hands with themselves, bowing and smiling as was done in the first instance when the favor was requested."



"TELEPHONE OFFICE"—AS WRITTEN BY A CHINAMAN.

Courtesy of *The Electrical Review* (New York).

A CHEMIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE ETHER.

THE luminiferous ether, the all-pervading substance, whatever it may be, which transmits waves of light over the otherwise void space between the sun and the earth, has generally been regarded as a highly elastic medium capable of transmitting vibrations at high speed. A different theory has just been advanced by Professor Mendeléeff, the celebrated Russian chemist, who in a recent essay suggests that the ether is a gas which, like helion or argon, is incapable of chemical combination. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (February 27), reviewing Mendeléeff's essay:

"He recognizes, in spite of the enormous penetrative power of ether which enables it to pass through every envelope, that it would be impossible to determine experimentally its mass in a given amount of other substances; therefore he speaks not of the imponderability of ether, but of the impossibility of weighing it. In short, his propositions are: (1) That the ether is the lightest ultimate gas, and is endowed with a high penetrating power which signifies that its particles have, relatively to other gases, small weight and extremely high velocity; and (2) that ether is a simple body or element incapable of entering into combination or reaction with other elements or compounds, altho capable of penetrating their substance just as helion, argon, and their analogues are soluble in water and other liquids. He even proposes to place ether as an element in the periodic system at the top of the series of elements known as the zero group [lighter than hydrogen] which comprises helion, neon, krypton, and zenon. . . . He thus regards ether as the lightest of all the elements, both in density and atomic weight, as the most mobile gas, as the element least prone to enter into combination with other atoms, and as an all-permeating and penetrating substance."

This new theory appears to have been suggested by the recent discoveries in radioactivity and by the author's unwillingness to accept the new ideas regarding the compound nature of atoms. The emanation from radium he looks upon as an actual stream of his gaseous ether which had accumulated in the substance, being attracted thither by its heavier atoms. In like manner the luminosity of the sun "may be due to its great mass being able to accumulate ether in far larger quantities than the planets." These views

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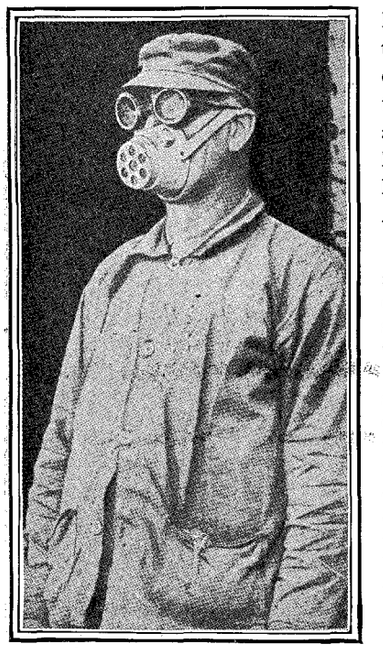
are revolutionary, yet not more so than the generally accepted explanations of radioactivity; and the eminence of their propounder as a chemist will gain him an audience. That the division of atoms into electrons is an unscientific conception the writer firmly maintains, and he will continue to do so, he says, until "some one demonstrates either the actual transformation of ordinary matter into ether, or the reverse, or else the transformation of one element into another."

A HOSPITAL FOR WHEAT.

THE farmers of the wheat-districts of Manitoba and the Northwestern provinces of Canada have suffered so much loss from wheat that is "diseased" or affected with the fungoid growth known as "smut" that they have built at Port Arthur, Ontario, at the northwestern end of Lake Superior, an elevator for treating diseased or wet wheat. Says Arthur Inkersley, in an article on this "wheat-hospital," contributed by him to *The American Inventor* (March 15):



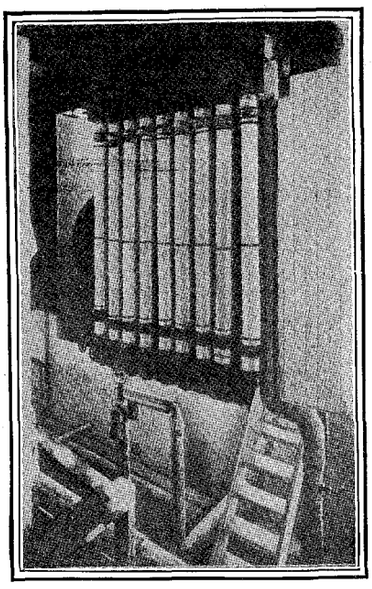
A WORKMAN EQUIPPED TO WITHSTAND THE DUST AND DIRT OF THE WHEAT HOSPITAL.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor*

"The disease [smut] attacks certain kernels, changing the gluten and starch into a black dust, which, when the grain is threshed, adheres to the sound kernels, and greatly depreciates the value of the wheat. The worst form of the disease is called 'stinking smut' or 'bunt,' and affects the whole kernel, so that it becomes a mass of germs which absorb all the nutritive parts and reduce the kernel to a thin shell. When the shell is crushed, innumerable little spores appear, which emit a fetid smell and ruin any flour that they touch. At this stage 'smut' is incurable, and wheat afflicted by it can not be rendered fit for human use.

"But if the kernels inside the brown skin are not infected, even tho they may be so blackened by 'smut' that their original color can not be distinguished, they may, by proper treatment, be thoroughly cleaned. . . . . .

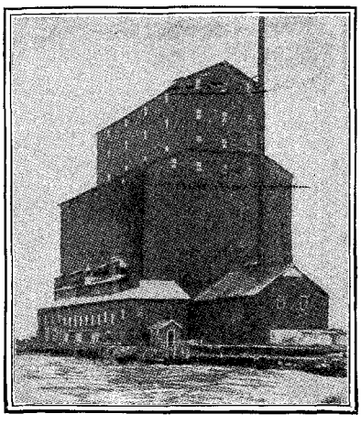
"The grain reaches Port Arthur in carloads, and is examined by a grain-inspector in the service of the Dominion Government. If found to be suffering from smut, it is separated into three grades, according to the amount of smut adhering to it. That which is least dirty is scoured and brushed until all vestige of smut is removed, while the dirtier grain is thoroughly washed and dried before being cleaned. The scouring-machine turns and tosses the wheat so vigorously that every grain becomes highly polished, and is said to be in a better condition for milling than ordinary wheat, since it has lost part of its outer integument, which would have to be removed."

When wheat arrives at the elevator, the car containing it is drawn into the building, and the grain is unloaded upon an open screen by the aid of a steam-shovel. It falls through the screen to the foot of an elevator made of steel buckets attached to an endless belt, by which it is carried to the weighing-machine and afterward to the cleaning-machine. If very dirty, it is washed and dried before scouring. The loss of weight is from three to five per cent., but the cleaned grain weighs more per bushel than it did before going through the process. If the wheat is wet when received, it is treated in a drier consisting of screens through which first warm air and then cold air is drawn. Workmen in the elevator are obliged to wear respirators and goggles to protect eyes and lungs from the flying dust and smut. This "wheat-hospital," it is believed, has saved many thousands of dollars to the Northwestern farmers. Says the writer in conclusion:



COILS AND FAN FOR HEATING AND DRYING.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor*.

"Any farmer or owner of grain may send it to the elevator to be treated, the charges being the same to every one for each particular operation. The elevator has proved so useful that its capacity for drying and cleaning has been enlarged from time to time. At present from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat can be dried in twenty-four hours, and from 10,000 to 40,000 bushels can be cleaned in the same time, according to the condition of the wheat and the amount of work necessary before it can be discharged as 'cured.' About two million bushels are received and treated in a year."



THE WHEAT HOSPITAL.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor*.

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE JAPANESE.

HOW such an undersized race as the Japanese can be so hardy and so capable of remarkable feats of strength and endurance has often been an object of wonder. The Japanese themselves, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 12), attribute their physical strength to a plain and frugal diet, and the system of gymnastics called *jiu-jitsu*, which includes a knowledge of anatomy and of the external and internal uses of water. Says the writer:

"It is claimed that the average standard of health in Japan is much higher than in China, tho the Japanese are a very much smaller race. In 1899 a commission was appointed to consider whether by a meat diet or by other means the stature of the race could be raised; but the conclusion arrived at was that seeing that their feats of strength and enduring powers were superior to races much taller than themselves, the lowness of their stature did not matter. Altho during the period of their ascendency the Samurai kept the secret that their great physical superiority was due in a great measure to the internal and external use of water, the belief that if used liberally and intelligently water is an infallible weapon against disease is now generally held. By those who go in for *jiu-jitsu* an average of one gallon a day is drunk. Many of the springs possess medicinal properties of great value and are used, but all that is really required by the people is that the water shall be pure. By the copious ingestion of water the action of the bowels and kidneys is stimulated, and it is noteworthy that rheumatism is almost unknown in Japan; it is probable that the absence of meat from the diet, combined with the use of plenty of water, accounts for this immunity. Bathing

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is indulged in frequently even by the poorest. The water in the bath is heated to a temperature which would be impossible for an Englishman to endure, generally by a stove underneath the bath. These hot baths are taken to cleanse and stimulate the skin, but cold baths also are taken to invigorate and harden, and a roll in the snow often follows the hottest bath."

In the matter of diet, as is well known, the Japanese are especially frugal, rice being the staple food in every house, and appearing at every meal. Japanese troops have often made record marches on a diet consisting solely of a little rice. To quote further:

"Vegetables and fruit are grown in abundance, and their value as a regular part of diet is realized far more than in this country. Indeed, a laborer is content to work a whole day on a dinner of tomatoes, cucumbers, and salad. Salad is eaten cooked as a cure for sleeplessness. Milk is scarce because it does not pay to keep cattle to produce milk alone, and the meat is not eaten. Tea, poured out almost immediately after it is made, is taken without milk. Beer is drunk to some extent, but not in large quantities, and, tho spirits are imported, they are little cared for. Cigarettes are smoked in great moderation, pipes being preferred; but their bowls are small, and contain only a few pinches of tobacco, as Mr. Tree has been demonstrating recently to the British public. The Japanese appreciate above all things the value of fresh air; night and day they keep their windows open and their rooms ventilated, and they do not fear drafts or damp air. Breathing exercises are an important part of their physical training—deep, careful breathing, which is only acquired by practise. They hold that in this way the heart and lungs are strengthened. Then follow other exercises of *jiu-jitsu*, described in so interesting a manner by Mr. H. Irving Hancock in his book on 'Japanese Physical Training.' Nothing short of this perfection of health and strength, with its accompaniment of good mental balance and happiness, could have caused the Japanese to accomplish in thirty years what it has taken other nations centuries to achieve."

The Nature of Electricity.—Concerning the fundamental nature of electricity, there is still no certainty, says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, tho there are various hypotheses, including several that explain both electricity and magnetism in terms of the ether. The writer goes on to say:

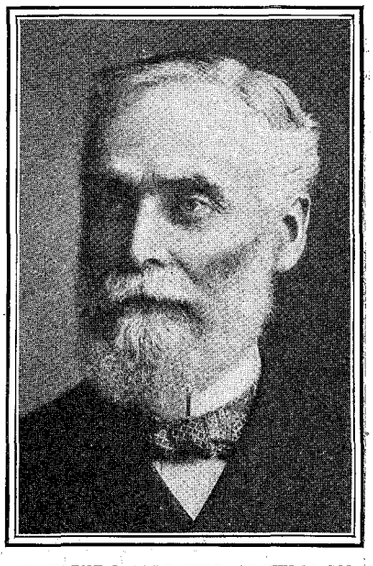
"None of these theories seem capable of being submitted to experimental demonstration. It is certain, however, that, since the interconnection between electricity and magnetism is known, a demonstration of the nature of the one must, by corollary, include a disclosure of the nature of the other. Moreover, it would now seem likely that the complete unraveling of the nature of electricity would necessarily include a revelation of the nature both of matter and of gravitation. All that can be said with reasonable certainty at present seems to be that electricity and magnetism are states of disturbance in the universal ether, altho the exact kind of disturbance can not yet be defined, partly because the mechanism of the ether itself must be sufficiently known in order to differentiate its disturbed conditions from its normal conditions. In the case of air, as an atmosphere on the surface of our globe, we have a sufficiently clear idea of its nature to enable us to say that a streaming disturbance of the air, necessarily accompanied by spinning or vorticity, constitutes the phenomenon that we all recognize as wind. Wind may, therefore, be defined as a particular disturbance of the air. Sound, as it reaches our ears, we attribute to a different kind of disturbance in air. So it seems clear, in like manner, that magnetism and electricity are particular disturbances in the ether. Just what the disturbances are is not clear. But we know that the two disturbances are mutually related in the manner that streaming is related to spin or vorticity in an incompressible fluid."

"THE creation of a new species of sea life by the use of salt solutions and crossing two varieties has been accomplished by Dr. Jacques Loeb, the physiologist," says a news despatch to the New York *Herald* (February 26): "The news of this new application of salt solutions has come in an article published by Dr. Loeb in *Pflüger's Archiv*. . . . The crossing of the sea-urchin and the starfish is Dr. Loeb's recent achievement. Starfish and sea-urchins live in the ocean under the same conditions, but scientists have found that in the natural sea water the two do not cross as do many species of animals. Dr. Loeb used an alkaline solution containing the salts of sea water and sodium hydrate. The result was a new child of the sea, neither sea-urchin nor starfish, but combining the qualities of both. Dr. Loeb has repeated the experiment more than once."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE TREND OF COLLEGE EDUCATION AWAY FROM CHRIST?

INTEREST in the above question, which from time to time comes up for discussion in the religious world, has been newly awakened by an article from the pen of President J. A. Leavitt, of Ewing College, Ill. Dr. Leavitt argues that the teaching in our colleges is becoming more and more non-Christian, and he attributes this tendency mainly to the emphasis laid upon the study of science and of the ancient classics. "Every observant person," he says, "has known of numerous instances of believers who have had their faith unsettled by their scientific studies. . . . Can studies so pursued as to atrophy one's spiritual nature be said to tend toward Christ? Can an education be truly Christian that does not increase one's powers to apprehend God and to make Him known?" He continues (in *The Homiletic Review*, March):



PRESIDENT J. A. LEAVITT, OF EWING COLLEGE, ILL.

"Our education," he says, "should be Christo-centric. In so far as any education is not Christo-centric, it is partial, inadequate, and unscientific."

"It will hardly be supposed by any one that the study of the ancient classics tends toward Christ. Few thoughtful parents will entertain for a moment the idea of having their children study for years modern authors, however beautifully written, which are based upon the amours of characters like Paris and Helen, and such corrupt beings as pagan gods and goddesses. It is known that the rites and practises in the worship of some of them were prohibited by the heathen themselves. White, in his 'Mythology,' says: 'There can be no doubt that the stories concerning them had an unfavorable influence on the pagan world, and they contributed to weaken whatever respect remained for public or private virtue.' Is it reasonable to suppose that the imagination of our youth can dwell for years upon the vices of the pagans and their gods and remain untainted?"

President Leavitt goes on to call attention to three alleged facts: (1) That "few men are converted after graduation"; (2) that "revivals are almost unknown in our older institutions"; and (3) that "many bright young men return home from college absolutely wrecked." He proposes the following remedies for the evils complained of:

"Students should be grounded in the fundamentals of morals. Christian evidences should have a larger place. Psychology should be Biblical and emphasized on the spiritual side. . . . . .

"The ancient classics ought to be greatly curtailed. In its place we should have much of the oldest and purest history, the most exalted poetry, and the profoundest thought found in the Bible; the most productive of originality, the most fertile in ideas, the most disciplinary of any work given to man. It is a misnomer to call any college Christian which studies pagan authors six or eight years and gives the Bible only a nominal recognition. . . . . .

"The sciences should have a large place. God has given us three books, each one revealing Himself. The first is external nature, the second is the nature of man, and the third is the Word of God. It is absurd to suppose that these three works by the same

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omniscient Author are not in perfect accord Wherever a lack of harmony appears, there is a lack of the truly scientific. . . . . .

"Our education should be Christocentric. In so far as any education is not Christocentric, it is partial, inadequate, and unscientific."

Six college presidents who were invited to comment on Dr. Leavitt's article express their views in the April issue of *The Homiletic Review*. President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, is entirely out of sympathy with Dr. Leavitt's arguments and conclusion. He declares:

"I should say it was, particularly, not true that the danger of science lay in its method. It is rather lack of thought upon spiritual things than mere study of science that is the difficulty.

"As to Greek mythology, it should be remembered that it is now studied *as* mythology, and that was not true of the Greeks. The influence upon modern youth, therefore, can hardly be compared with that upon the Greeks themselves. . . . . .

"I do not quite see how any one can face the simple facts as to the growth in the study of the Bible, in the study of missions, and in positive Christian enlistment and service in our colleges, and still feel that, taking all the influences now at work in the college life into account, the trend of college education is away from Christianity."

President Andrew V. V. Raymond, of Union College, Schenectady, thinks that Dr. Leavitt's view "shows the narrowness of extreme literalism." He adds: "The danger is not to be found in the prominence given to-day to mathematics, science, and physiological psychology, but in the lack of intelligent effort to place the ethical and spiritual teachings of Christianity upon a rational basis, and to interpret the great truths of revelation in the terminology of modern thought." President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, says:

"I should be inclined to say that while the trend in the last quarter of a century has probably been away from interest in and emphasis on positive religious life, I think there are many signs that that current is turning; and while we may not look for a duplication of the earlier forms of religious interest, we may look for an increasing emphasis on the supremacy of the light of the Spirit and the importance of discipleship to Jesus Christ."

PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN, OF LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY,

Who thinks that "religious life may be Christo-centric," but that "education is anthropo-centric—built up around the man who is actually educated."

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Junior University, comments:

"Religious instruction should not be part of the required curriculum. It should be in the realm of personal influence. Men of forceful personality can offer such instruction in elective courses. But we must not expect the college course alone to give results which are no part of its purpose and can not be included in its machinery.

"It is doubtless true, as Mr. Leavitt points out, that 'few men are converted after graduation.' It is true that conventional 'revivals are almost unknown in our older institutions.' It is also true that most good Christians who have learned to think clearly believe that such waves of blind physical emotion do more harm than good. It is true that 'many bright young men return home from college absolutely wrecked.' I venture to say that the percentage of these cases is not less in colleges professedly or even aggressively Christian than in any other. Such cases occur in the best Christian homes. They mean that the influence of the college alone does not overcome bad forces in the environment. Perhaps President Leavitt would regard a young man as 'wrecked' who came out of the ordeal of intellectual training with a clean body and sound morals, but with the loss of his inherited religious ideas. This may be the better for him, for he will build on a sounder foundation when he frames his religion for himself. It is sometimes our condemnation that light is come into the world. A college course means enlightenment and light will bring changes in our way of seeing things. . . . . .

"Religious life may be Christocentric. Education is anthropocentric—built up around the man who is actually educated."

THE "ARISTOCRATIC" CHARACTER OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

IT is a matter of historical knowledge that the states of antiquity were essentially "aristocratic" in their feeling and composition. They were oligarchies, not democracies. That Israel was no exception to the general rule—that, in fact, the aristocratic character of Jewish life is plainly mirrored in the books of the Old Testament—is the contention of the Rev. Canon J. C. Todd, of Natal, Africa. In a suggestive article on this subject, which appears in the London *Expositor* (February), he says:

"Let us look from this point of view at the earliest group of writing prophets—Hosea, Amos, and Micah. It has often been noticed—and, indeed, is obvious—that they condemn the sins of the rich. Refined sensuality, judicial corruption, and land-stealing are impossible vices for the lower classes. I think we may legitimately go further. The men who in Amos (ii. 8, v. 12) have control both of the temples and the law courts are apparently the same as the nobles who banquet with the king in Hosea (vii. 5) and the men who enclose the commonage in Micah (ii. 2). They are a privileged class. This is of the utmost importance, because it is *their* vices that are bringing Yahweh's wrath on Israel. The nobility is the only class that counts; the great bulk of the people are not responsible for the coming judgment and yet are powerless to avert it. The prophet's view of Israel is thoroughly 'aristocratic.'"

The Deuteronomic legislation, continues Canon Todd, can not be intelligently grasped unless we take into account the aristocratic features of Judaism. He cites, for example, the law that decrees the cancellation of all loans every seven years:

"As between neighbors and equals this would be unpractical—and, indeed, something more. If X and Y are two men of the same class, who alternately lend each other a plow, or a guinea, or a jar of oil, as occasion requires, and the law orders that every seventh year the outstanding loan is to be cancelled, it would be not only 'unpractical,' but absolutely silly. But if all the lending is on one side, and all the borrowing on the other, the case is altered. Let us imagine that a chief lives among his clan. They are his dependents, and follow him in war; he is their earthly providence, for he is the only rich man among them. In time of drought he must lend them food and seed-corn for next season; in time of rinderpest he must lend them cattle to plow; a man who wishes to marry may have to borrow from the chief the present for the bride's parents; and so on. The chief is under no legal obligation to lend, but there is a strong moral force compelling him, and if the people starve, or are wretched, he suffers in his prestige and character with the other chiefs. The temptation to such a chief is rather to lend too much than too little, to involve his people in such a hopeless network of debt that they become his slaves, and can call neither their cottages nor their families their own. It is against this that the statute is aimed. Every seven years patron and client are to start with a clean sheet. The admonition not to be niggardly because the year of release is at hand would certainly be unpractical in a case between equals; but where the chief has some obligation to lend, and the retainer some claim to borrow, the matter is wholly different. The Deuteronomic legislation is an 'aristocratic' law."

As a third and last example of the value of this peculiar point of

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view, Canon Todd considers the question of the exile and the return from captivity. He writes, in conclusion:

"It used to be supposed (and the Bible to some extent countenances the idea) that almost all the people were carried captive to Babylon, and that the land was practically deserted until the return. It is now more correctly believed that only a comparatively small fraction of the inhabitants were deported. . . . It was the nobles that were deported, and they were the only class that counted. Without them any sort of *national* existence was impossible. It was the return of the nobility that was the signal for the restoration of prophecy (even if Haggai and Zechariah did not themselves come from Babylon) and for the rebuilding of the Temple. The stories in Ezra and Nehemiah will be found to be highly probable in themselves, if we regard them as written by aristocrats about aristocrats."

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

TWO of the leading Socialists of Europe, M. Jean Jaurès, of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Professor Emile Vandervelde, of the Belgian Parliament, have recently written articles on the subject of Socialism and religion. Both of these writers assume an attitude of hostility toward orthodox Christianity, and both agree in declaring that the great political conflict of the future, in Europe at least, will be between the Socialist movement and the supporters of the Roman Catholic Church.

M. Jaurès uses *The Independent Review* (London, March) as his medium of communication, reviewing at some length, in the pages of that magazine, the prolonged struggle between the clerical and anticlerical forces in France. He declares that "the separation of church and state is the logical conclusion of the struggle toward freedom and secularization, which was begun by the attack on the power of the congregations"; and he prophesies that the clerical issue will be "one of the essential questions on which the country will give its verdict at the general election of 1906." He continues:

"The French masses attach the greatest importance to the struggle against clericalism. For the last one hundred and twenty years, while the masses have been perpetually identified with the struggle of modern society against the social system of the past, and have been struggling to take a greater place in this new society, they have been in collision with the political power of the church, allied with all the forces of oligarchy and reaction. The struggle against the clerical party is one of the most living and ardent traditions of the French working-classes. They know, besides, that the establishment and maintenance of a new social order presuppose in the proletariat the exercise of reason, and an untrammeled spirit: they are devoted to all the efforts which tend to develop freedom in the educational system.

M. JEAN JAURÈS, OF PARIS,

Who thinks that the separation of church and state will be the logical conclusion of the present political struggle in France.

"Here lies the explanation of the unprecedented popularity of the Government now in power, among the masses of French working men. This popularity has survived even the deplorable collisions which have occurred at the Bourse du Travail. Even the group of so-called 'revolutionary' Socialists (who might rather be called 'intransigéant'), while refusing to sacrifice a single one of their popular grievances, are keenly desirous that the ministry should continue in office. The Revolutionary Socialists would be dismayed if we Ministerial Socialists were not to support with our votes the ministry whom their votes endanger."

M. EMILE VANDERVELDE, OF BRUSSELS.

According to his view, "the alliance of priest and capitalist against Socialism and free thought constitutes the most redoubtable threat against the immediate future of European civilization."

M. Vandervelde's article appears in the New York *Independent* (February 25). He says, in substance:

Clericalism seems to be gaining ground in all the countries of Western Europe. It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that this revival indicates an awakening of religious faith, even among Roman Catholics. Doubtless a certain number of persons of conservative religious instincts, fearing the logical consequences of rationalism, return to the church, and by interpreting symbolically the old articles of faith construct a new creed which contents them. But these are only superficial drifts; they are but eddies of the great tide that bears the people of Europe in a diametrically opposite direction.

One of the heads of the Belgian Catholic party, M. Woeste, acknowledged this in an article published some time ago. "The Roman Church in Europe may gain voters," he says, "but it continues to lose souls." Even in Belgium, where the church reigns through intermediaries; where the Government, in its complete subservience, chooses magistrates and functionaries, imposes religious teaching in the schools, and grants appropriations as authority and wealth command,—there is no doubt that the masses reveal a growing disaffection to the ecclesiastical power.

It is an indubitable fact that, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, Europe is now decatholicizing herself. One might even go further with safety and say that she is dechristianizing herself. Slowly but surely, with the irresistible movement of a geological subsidence, faith is waning among the industrial workers, and even among the peasants. In Belgium, in France, in Germany, the workmen who follow no particular creed number hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—and as their hopes of any heavenly kingdom dissolve other hopes assert themselves with a growing intensity. Wherever free thought penetrates Socialism enters also.

Frightened by the socio-industrial consequences of free thought, an increasing section of the rich class leans toward the church, and especially toward the Roman Catholic Church, which is regarded by all as the strongest bulwark of the capitalists' interest. The apparent clerical reaction is thus shown to be in fact a corollary of the decline of faith among the masses. But it is nevertheless true that the alliance of priest and capitalist, the coalition of spiritual and temporal power, against Socialism and free thought, furnishes the conservative and reactionary parties with formidable means of action and constitutes the most redoubtable threat against the immediate future of European civilization. It is a contest between the Black International and the Red International. On the one hand are all those who hold that authority should descend from above and who find in the Roman Catholic Church the most perfect expression of their ideal, the most inflexible guardian of their class privileges; on the other hand are those who insist that authority shall come from the people, and who, by the logic of circumstances, can found their hopes on nothing but Social Democracy.

One may welcome or deplore the fact of this coming concentration of forces about the Roman Catholic Church on the one side, the

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Social Democracy on the other. But none can deny that this concentration is inevitable, and that the future struggles will have to be fought out between these two armies. To those, therefore, who are interested in the social movement of Europe we say: Observe, above all else, if you wish to consider only the essential factors, the political activities of the Roman Catholic Church and those of international Socialism.

"FAITH-HEALING" AND THE AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT.

IN his remarkable book dealing with "Varieties of Religious Experience," Prof. William James, of Harvard University, has declared his belief that the "mind-cure" theory, in its broadest sense, is the most original contribution that America has yet made to the systematic philosophy of life. Whether his statement be true or not, it is certain that the faith-healing and mind-cure movements of this country—especially those associated with the names of John Alexander Dowie and Mrs. Eddy—present phenomena which are unparalleled in religious history, and which the Christian churches can ill afford to ignore. Prof. James Orr, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, has been trying to discover the secret of the success of these movements, and has arrived at the conclusion that it must be attributed to the peculiarities of the American temperament. Writing in the London *Quarterly Review* (January), he says:

"It is not anticipated that either of the movements named will take much root among the populations of this country [Great Britain]. Dr. Dowie's mountebankism certainly will not, and tho Mrs. Eddy's so-called 'Christian Science' has a few churches, with handfuls of adherents, in some of the larger centers, as London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Dublin, it is not likely, at least without considerable transformation, ever to be anything but an exotic—the hobby of a few. It is otherwise in a new, rapidly developing country like America. There life is lived at higher pressure; temperamental conditions are different; there is less time and inclination for reflection; there is the demand for 'quick returns' in thought and religion, as in business. Tradition, necessarily, has less place than in an older country; what is novel, up-to-date, exciting, has more attraction. The effect of this undue stimulation is, in multitudes of cases, nervous overstrain, with its inevitable result in physical breakdown and mental fretfulness and worry. Hence the allurement of a gospel which puts in its forefront healing for mind and body on simple terms, and seems able, through altering the currents of thought, giving the mind a new interest, and inspiring hope and confidence, actually in some measure to fulfil its promise. That this is the class specially attracted by faith-healing and mind-cure nostrums and that from it the ranks of 'Christian Science' and 'Zionist' believers are chiefly recruited, needs no proof to any one who has investigated the subject on the spot. . . . When to these 'nervous wrecks' we add the hysterical class of patients, many of whose diseases, tho real enough to their consciousness, have their root literally in imagination, we have covered most of the cases reached by mind-cure treatment. Perhaps, however, even yet not all. There are still, as the student of mental science knows, profound and subtle relations of mind and body, which chiefly reveal themselves in abnormal or pathological conditions, and which through the influence of 'fixed ideas,' suggestion, or powerful emotional states, produce effects, to the marvelous character of which it is not easy to set limits. Any treatise on hypnotism, or so familiar a book as Dr. Carpenter's 'Mental Physiology,' will furnish abundant illustration of the extraordinary range of this power of mind, in its conscious and subconscious exercise, over body. Here also are springs which the professional 'mind-healer' will know how to touch, and often unwittingly does touch, with surprising results to the patient and to the healer himself or herself. Mrs. Eddy professes to eschew this source of help, but it is there in her mysterious methods and 'silent' treatments all the same. On these occult forces, however, which have their very obvious perils, it is not wise to depend for any real or permanent healing of mind. Christ's simple maxim, 'Be not therefore anxious for the morrow; for the morrow will be anxious for itself,' will, if trusted and obeyed, do more for mental health than all the nostrums of mind-curers taken together."

ADVANCE OF THE DENOMINATIONS TOWARD CHURCH UNION.

THE manifest tendency of the hour is toward church unity, and religious papers of all denominations are devoting an unusual amount of space to this topic. While the proposed union of the Presbyterian Church, North, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is the subject of immediate interest and affords the most striking current example of the tendency mentioned, many other noteworthy illustrations of the same trend may be recalled. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presb.) says:

"In Britain, all the non-conformist churches have formed a 'free church union' in the interest of their common cause over against the established Episcopal Church. In Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church came together after years of negotiation to form the United Free Church of Scotland. In Canada, a good many years ago, the Methodists and the Presbyterians, both of whom had several branches in the Dominion, united, so that there is only one Presbyterian and one Methodist Church in the wide domain north of us. In Australia, the Presbyterians have gotten together, and now the Congregationalists and Presbyterians are talking of some sort of federal union. For some time there has been talk of union between the United Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian bodies in this country. And most of our readers are aware that union between our church and the Reformed [Dutch] Church has been mooted more than once."

For more than a year the United Brethren, Methodist Protestants, and Congregationalists have been deliberating with a view to ultimate organic union,—a consummation which, in the opinion of the Boston *Congregationalist*, is "practicable and desirable." In Massachusetts, prominent Congregational and Unitarian pastors have been recently exchanging pulpits, and Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the orthodox Congregational Club and the Channing Club (Unitarian) of Boston, with the Rev. E. A. Horton (Unitarian) and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott (Congregationalist) as speakers. Only a few days ago a body of representative men of the Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian Churches of Canada met in Toronto and discussed the question of organic union. In view of all these facts, the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) is led to comment:

"The movements for church union now appear to be proceeding on the right lines. Formerly the advocates of union were accustomed to represent the Baptists or the Episcopalians as the principal obstacles to Christian harmony, overlooking the fact that there are about thirteen different kinds of Presbyterians and that the Methodists and Lutherans are almost as much subdivided, and on points in which religious belief is not involved. It always seemed needless for denominations which widely differ in doctrine and practise to take up the question of church union when there were so many bodies in existence differing only in minute and unessential points. This has come to be recognized, and the churches which are nearest together are now moving toward union. . . . These movements are in the direction of harmony and greater effectiveness in advancing the Kingdom of God, and should go on. Certainly all church divisions not founded on questions of conscientious religious belief should disappear."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "CHRISTIAN liquor saloon" has been established in Raleigh, N. C., and is being run by church-members with good results. The prime movers in this enterprise are members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church and of the Raleigh Anti-Saloon League.

THE polygamous features of Mormonism are not likely to be stamped out, in the opinion of the New York *Independent*, until a movement of protest is organized within the Mormon Church itself. The "complex marriage system" of the Oneida Community was overthrown by the young members as they grew up. "It is a hopeful statement," says *The Independent*, "which comes from Salt Lake City, that five hundred young Mormons have banded together and threaten to quit the church unless President Smith and other leaders cease living in polygamy. It is from that source, from the young men and women inside, that the hope must be expected of the utter overthrow of polygamy."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW JAPAN PURPOSES TO WRECK RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY.

CHUN-CHUSES seem to abound along that portion of Russia's thin railway which stretches between icy Lake Baikal and more or less frozen Vladivostok. At any rate, Chun-Chuses enter into the calculations of Europe's military organs in all their conjectures of the immediate future at the scene of war. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna) and the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) take it for granted that the Japanese have organized bands of "these fierce robbers" for the special purpose of wrecking the railway. "Russia, we may depend upon it, will not be able to reduce the large number of her railway guards." And, according to *The Standard* (London), "the first care of the Russian commander-in chief, when war became almost certain, was to double the number of men guarding the line, and there are now 100,000 soldiers engaged solely in this duty." These men, we are told by the military expert of the London *Times*, will be concentrated in large numbers at the numerous bridges along the route, and he believes that the Russians will find it very difficult to outwit the Chun-Chuses under their Japanese leaders.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

His long journey to his post of command in the Far East is at last ended. He is said in the Vienna *Zeit* to have advised the Czar to go to the front.

These Chun-Chuses, we are told by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), make their home in Manchuria and are intensely hostile both to the Russians and to the imperial dynasty at Peking. "They are the backbone of the movement to drive out both the foreign devil and the usurping potentate of the forbidden city." Their leader until recently was supposed to be Tung-fu-Hsiang, now believed to be dead, and they are understood to have a candidate for the Chinese throne in the person of a young prince who has fallen under the displeasure of the Empress-Dowager. But such information must be accepted with caution, it would appear from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), because the Chun-Chuses (or Khunguses) are members of a secret society and have not divulged their plans. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) represents them as the great obstacle to Russian predominance in Manchuria since the Boxer outbreak, and the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) believes they will prove formidable allies of Japan in efforts to disable the railway. Most efforts, as yet, have resulted in failure, altho the frontier guards have arrested and hanged Japanese disguised as coolies who acted suspiciously in the vicinity of bridges. A band of about five hundred Chun-Chuses made a desperate attack last month on one of the bridges near Fu-chau, and other attacks in force have been reported since. The military correspondent of the London *Standard* thinks the fall of Vladivostok certain in the near future if Russia does not more adequately protect the lines from the operations of Chun-Chuses between Harbin and Vladivostok.

Even leaving the Chun-Chuses out of the account, the Russian railway problem is complicating itself, according to the military expert of the London *Times*, who believes that the forces at the command of General Kuropatkin will be tied up along the line for weeks, since the fear of the Japanese wrecking tactics must be ever present. He also calls attention to a special difficulty at Lake Baikal:

"The break in the Transsiberian at Lake Baikal is the greatest blot in the Russian military position in the East. A railway is under construction round the southern shores of the lake, but so far it has only reached Tonkhoi, whence it is a two hours' journey to the eastern shore. The railway enterprise encounters many difficulties; it requires the piercing of nineteen tunnels through the spurs of the lofty mountains which fall abruptly to the shores of the lake, and Russian engineers have very little experience of making tunnels and are not adepts in this branch of railway work. There are, besides, many broad and deep marshes to be spanned, and the plant required for this purpose will require many construction-trains to be devoted to its transport if the work is to be carried on concurrently with the supply and reinforcements of the army in the East. We learned what it meant in the Sudan to continue work on a railway and yet keep an army of only 20,000 men at the front supplied. The Russian numbers are ten times greater, and the line of communications three times longer; the Russian difficulties are, therefore, greater, even tho the Transsiberian is, on the whole, more solid than the desert railway of 1898. Lake Baikal is four hundred miles in length, and is usually frozen over for several months in winter, the first serious frost having occurred this year on January 2. The ice generally increases to a thickness of three feet, and tho a steam ice-breaker, the *Ledokol*, is able to break through ice of moderate thickness heavy frost is liable to cause steam traffic to be suspended.

"During the months of February, March, and April the traffic is almost exclusively by sledges; it is at this moment that the circulation on the Russian roads in the East reaches its *maximum*, and so long as Baikal remains hard frozen it is rather an advantage than the reverse. But the lake is subject to severe storms, and if these occur before the ice has become firmly set it becomes hummocky, and the traffic by means of sledges is often delayed. In early spring and in autumn the greatest difficulties arise, since the ice is too weak to bear sledges and yet strong enough to impede navigation except by specially constructed craft. With the melting of the ice the Russians are thrown back upon their steamers, and when this moment arrives the French general staff calculates that only two trainloads can be despatched each way in twenty-four hours.

"The calculation of the Japanese staff is that six trains a day can be sent east every twenty-four hours under wholly favorable circumstances, but they believe that four trains a day are more likely to represent the fact. The report that dynamite has been discovered in the masonry of bridges on the line, and that other preparations have been made to destroy the railway may be true or false. In any case the insecurity of the railway is plain, and the necessity for breaking it up must have long ago occurred to the Japanese staff."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

UNLESS correspondents of some English organs have formed a conspiracy to inflame public opinion or have been egregiously misled, every atrocity is being perpetrated upon women within their reach by the Russian soldiers now in the Far East. A system of organized rapine, in which high commanding officers are at times implicated, is said to spare neither wife nor daughter, matron nor maid. The London *Times*, the London *Standard*, and the London *News* have printed a wealth of detail on the subject, making, besides, indignant comment of their own. They all declare the charges to be well supported. "The Russian soldiery," according to the London *Times*, "are totally undisciplined," and the town of New-Chwang is now "unfit for European ladies," while one hundred Japanese women, during a forced detention at Port

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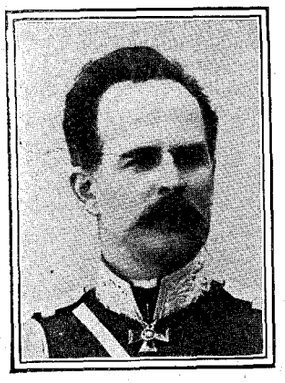
Arthur, we are assured by the same authority, "were nearly all outraged by Russian soldiers, who stole their entire belongings. These women are mostly wives and daughters of respectable men."



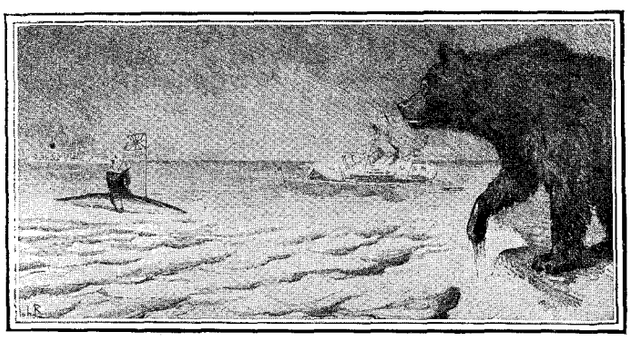
GENERAL ARTAMANOFF.

He is understood to be in command of one of the Russian rifle brigades against which serious charges have been made with reference to non-combatants and refugees.

Women of the villages near the Sungari River have been massacred and outraged by the Russians, we are told by the London *Standard*, which further reports that at Kangkai, a Korean town near the frontier, girls have been found dead after hours of maltreatment. In other Korean towns, women of high social position have been dragged from their homes by the troops. "Should the Russians be defeated, the whole country would rise against them to take revenge." "Atrocities are being committed daily," declares the London *News*, "and, it is feared, will precipitate an immediate reign of terror if the Powers do not interfere."

The efforts of United States consular officials to protect refugees have been baffled by the action of the Russian authorities, says the London *Times*. "It seems to be the purpose of the authorities to control and remove the refugees, so preventing them from lodging complaints and laying evidence of their treatment before foreigners." The London *Standard* lays the chief blame upon the Cossacks, who, it believes, have now inspired hatred throughout Manchuria by their excesses. "The Cossack," it remarks, "is a sufficiently useful instrument of government so long as the only purpose is to overawe the natives; but one of the weaknesses of Admiral Alexeieff's position is that his garrisons are, after all, mere handfuls of armed men in the midst of a dense population. There has not been time, even if there had been inclination, to establish relations of confidence, or even to get in touch with Manchu society." This society is represented as burning with resentment at wrongs for which no appeal can obtain redress.

Admiral Alexeieff has done his best to protect refugees and natives, thinks the Paris *Figaro*, which is like other French organs in generally maintaining silence on the details of the subject, altho frequent reference is made to Admiral Alexeieff's proclamations and to the official utterances of Russians in high command. But the London *Times* feels convinced that the proclamations of the admiral have led to the very excesses which they might be supposed to forbid. They are designed merely to "strike terror," and they are alleged to have emboldened local commanders to refer all complaints to headquarters, refusing to take action themselves. The United States, it further observes, "is increasing her demands for information concerning the Japanese fugitives, and has made strong representations in regard to the right of search and inspection," but as yet, it fears, with little success. "It is evident," in the opinion of this daily, "that only by the most determined action to maintain the rights of the refugees can the proper consideration be secured from the high authorities."



OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT.

JAPAN: "Come out here if you dare, you ugly monster!"
RUSSIA: "Come where I am and I'll teach you something, you water rat!" —*Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

ALLEGED DESPERATION OF ST. PETERSBURG'S WAR PARTY.

DISCREDITED as is the clique of Russian grand dukes and Russian courtiers whose influence led to the deadlock with Japan, it has rallied into a cabal that may, in the opinion of some European newspapers, yet make a bold effort to regain the influence it is said to have lost over "the vacillating mind" of the Czar. It was anxiety on this account, we are led to understand by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which caused a hasty visit to the Russian capital of Count Benckendorff, the Czar's minister in London. The object of this visit, we read further, was to counteract a wide conspiracy alleged to have been hatched lately by the war party with a view to extending the scope of hostilities. The war party, it seems, would not shrink from involving Great Britain and other Powers in the present campaign. The count, says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), was the bearer of "an urgent personal message" from King Edward VII. This message, whatever its tenor, "nipped in the bud" a movement which might have had serious consequences.

Efforts of French organs, like the Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Figaro*, to make light of the influence of this war party about the Czar do not reassure influential organs in England. The London *Standard* fears that the war party is finding allies in certain unspecified capitals on the Continent. As a part of the present "conspiracy," the Czar is being overworked and probably misled, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a statement supported by an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "Constant interviews with ministers and officials consume the whole of his time," we are told by this observer, "and a light in his Majesty's writing-room may be seen far into the night as he labors with the mountains of papers that are despatched to him by cunning ministers who are resolved to surround the young Czar with a parapet of detail in order to prevent his mastery of the larger questions affecting Russian policy." And as regards the aims of this war party and its point of view we are told by the London *Spectator*:

M. KOKOVSOFF.

His recent appointment as Minister of Finance seems to the London *News* to mean that Russia anticipates a long war.

"We can well understand that to escape from that humiliation [total defeat by Japan] the military party—as is alleged to be the case—greatly favor a war with Britain, and would be only too glad if they could find an excuse for picking a quarrel. Looked at from the point of view of the short-sighted and ill-advised men who managed to get their country involved in the present war, the idea of salvation by war with Britain is not so absurd after all. In the first place, a great European war would obliterate all traces of the Japanese war. In the new convulsion men would forget the old blunders. A popular would cover up an unpopular war. Next, a great European war would give the Russians an excuse either to make peace with Japan or else to withdraw out of Japan's reach, and so stanch the bleeding in men and money which is now going on in Manchuria. Lastly, a war against Britain conducted as the military party believe it would be conducted—*i.e.*, in company with Germany and France—would be one which presented no risks for Russia whatever. The whole brunt of the fighting would fall on France and Germany. We could, if victorious, take the French

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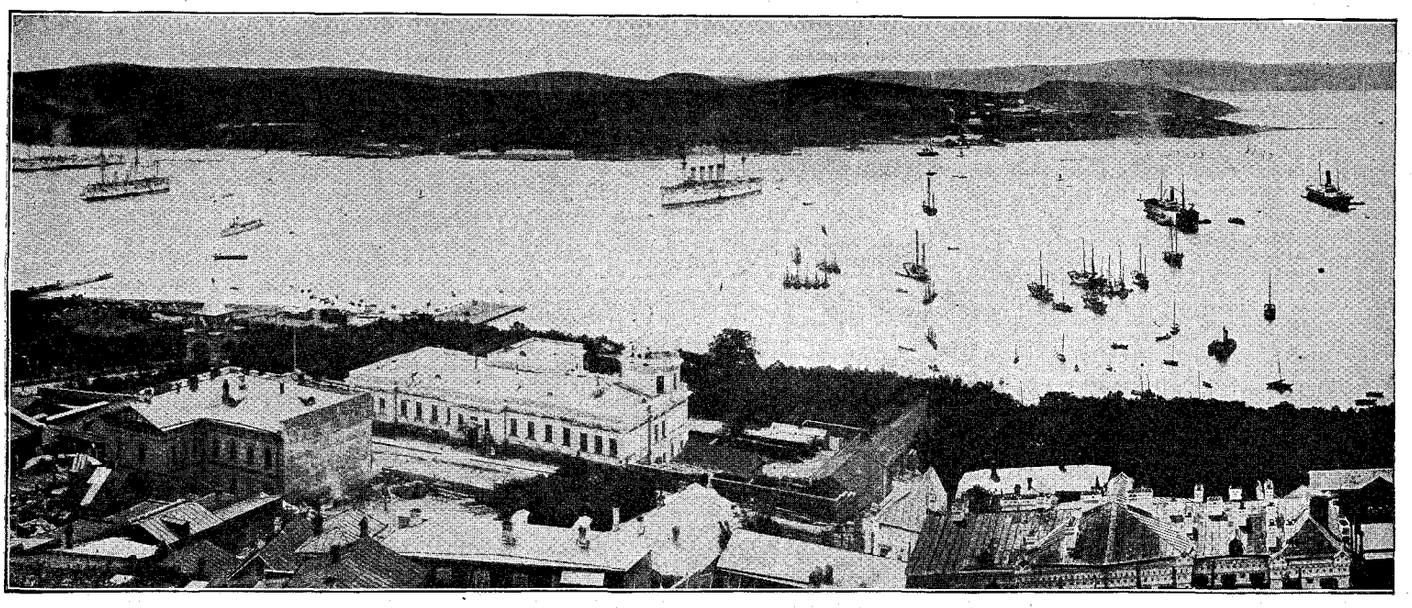

Here, we are told by Europe's naval experts, is the present problem of the Russo-Japanese campaign on the water. The Russian squadron of four swift cruisers is making Vladivostok its base. The Japanese are supposed to contemplate its destruction. English experts restrict the Russian squadron's exploits to a vain consumption of coal, whereas French experts report it as steaming to a most significant point of the compass.

VLADIVOSTOK—A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF

and German colonies, but we could not inflict any injury on Russia, for the very good reason that her fleet is gone already for war purposes, and that in Manchuria ill-fortune has already done its worst. The hostility of the British fleet in the Far East could not make things worse than they are already. At the same time, a Russian demonstration on the Indian frontier would fill the British Government with anxiety about India without exposing Russia to any counter-attack that would be likely to do her real injury. In other words, if Russia were now to enter upon a war with Britain, the fighting would fall upon Russia's allies, and not upon herself. If they were victorious, Russia could claim her share in the spoils; if they failed, Russia would at any rate not be the only fox that had lost its tail."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE WAR.

SINCE the naval reverses of Russia off Port Arthur and Chemulpo there has been published in Russian journals very little specific and concrete comment on the actual course of the war. Articles of a general nature on Japan's policy, the certainty of ultimate Russian victory, the responsibility of England and the United States for the war, the yellow peril, and the duty of Europe at large to support the Christian and Western Power which is opposing a half-civilized Asiatic race, are appearing in all the papers. But some significant utterances are found with regard to Russian public opinion as to the war itself and its probable outcome and consequences. A peculiarly outspoken interview with Prince Ukhtomsky, the editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, and one of the best-informed writers on Far Eastern problems, has attracted much attention.

While blaming Japan for the rupture and declaring that the Russian Government neither expected nor wished war, Prince Ukhtomsky says that behind this immediate technical issue as to who was the first aggressor is the great fact that Russia's course in the Far East has been the course not of a civilizing government, but of a promoter and speculator. Too many, he says, were personally and peculiarly interested in the railroad contracts, the jobs at Harbin and elsewhere, and the exploitation of the new territory. He continues:

"Port Arthur was wholly unnecessary to our purposes. As a port it is no better than Vladivostok, and we gained nothing by acquiring it and building a railway to the point. Yet, because irresponsible bureaucrats and unthinking officials wanted it, we had to become the near neighbors of the Japanese, to whom we brought anything but neighborly sentiments. No wonder they do not love us. The legitimate and systematic advance of Russia has been jeopardized by a militant-commercial policy of conquest. Herein is the real cause of the conflict.

"While we can not recede now and must go on till we defeat the Japanese, no one is glad of the war. It will exhaust us financially, strengthen the military and reactionary elements, without at the same time yielding us any advantages, material or moral; and, besides, it may extend over a very long period and lead to utterly unforeseen complications."

The prince adds that the Japanese, in spite of their prowess, can not excite in Russia those national sentiments of pride, enthusiasm, and unity which war between moral equals generally arouses. The Jap is regarded by the Russian as half a man and there is no glory in fighting him even successfully:

"This sentiment is the same throughout Russia. We feel as does a refined man who has been embroiled in a fight with one far inferior to himself. Neither pleasure nor honor is to be had, while unpleasant consequences there are sure to be. This is why we are so apathetic or, more correctly, disgruntled and in the worst of humors."

A. Souvorin, the publisher of the *Novoye Vremya*, has been saying all along that Russia did not care sufficiently for Manchuria and Korea to favor war over them, and would cheerfully have approved any concessions the Government might have made. The question of further expansion, even of access to Pacific warm-water ports, he says, might well have been left to another generation. Now that Russian prestige, influence, and honor are at stake, M. Souvorin says, Russia must put forth all her strength and spare nothing and no one. He hints at internal changes, at a national awakening, at freer development of Russian resources and faculties. The Russian people, he says, have never been properly appreciated, and they must henceforth play the part for which they are fitted.

C. Siromiatrükoff, a leading publicist, writes in the *Novoye Vremya* that Russia's greatest enemy is her own ignorance, her failure to adapt herself to modern conditions of warfare and diplomacy. Her initial defeats, like those sustained in the Crimean war half a century ago, should teach her the necessity of reorganization and reform. Other writers express the same opinion—that

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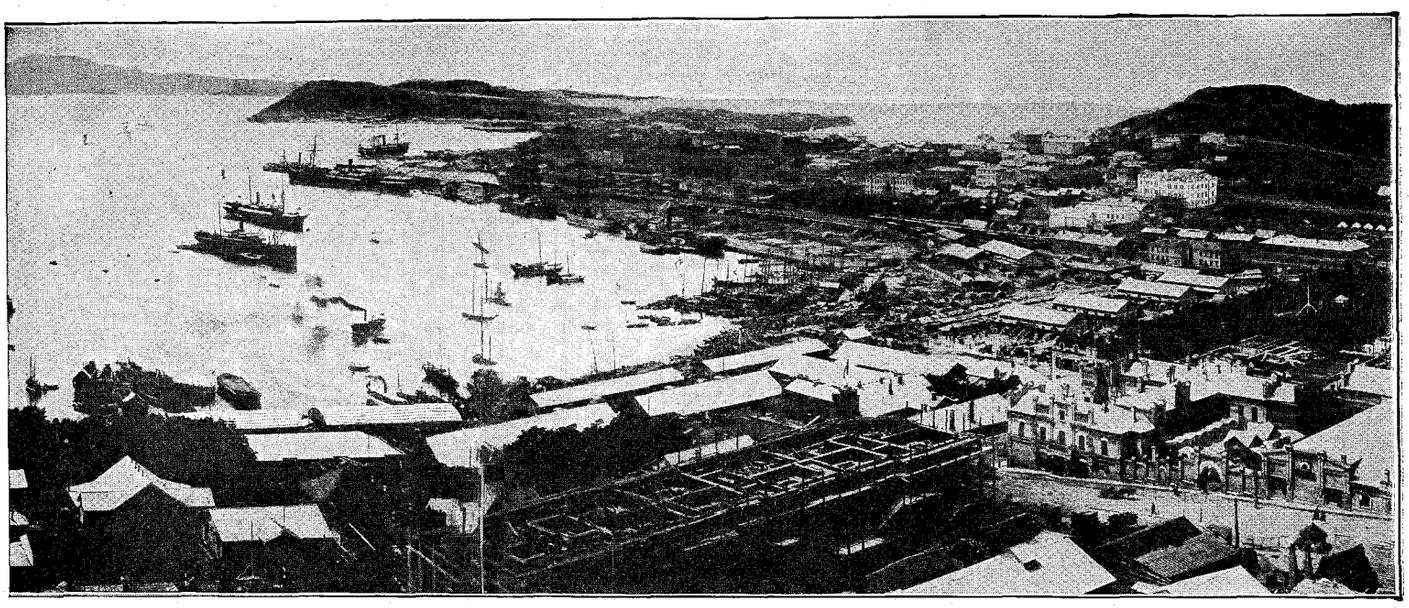

The harbor is ice locked during the winter months, and the English correspondents report the severity of the present season to be such that there is no prospect of a genuine thaw until about the middle of April. If this be so, the Vladivostok squadron may be imprisoned at its moorings, altho some reports indicate the contrary. The military experts of the London *Times* and the London *Standard* think Vladivostok must in due time be captured by the Japanese.

THE CITY AND HARBOR—VLADIVOSTOK.

the war will be followed by great internal improvements, as the Crimean war was. All this, it is significant to note, agrees with the view of the "illegal" liberal organ, the *Osvoboydenie*, published in Germany and circulated more or less surreptitiously in Russia, which says:

"This jubilee-war [in 1854 Nicholas I. declared war on the English and French], we are certain, will do more than any revolutionary propaganda to arouse Russian public opinion. It will show in the most convincing way how great the cost of an irresponsible autocracy is to us, and how many lives we must uselessly sacrifice to correct the blunders of an inefficient and unintelligent government. The lesson is simple and startling."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROREAN PRESS ON OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BELLIGERENTS.

NEWSPAPERS in England and newspapers in Russia are conducting the Russo-Japanese war with an energy worthy of emulation at Ping Yang and Vladivostok. The attitude of the United States toward the belligerents has led to the hottest of all recent skirmishes between the outposts on the editorial firing-line. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), and some others see in Washington a provincial subservience to London reflecting little credit upon a republic for which Russia has done so much. The London *Times*, the London *Standard*, and not a few besides, profess to know the real value of opinion emanating from a censored press smarting under the influence of all despatches from the front. "France and Germany have but to declare that they will tolerate nothing that affects Russia's territorial integrity, and the mobilization of Great Britain and the United States is vain," asserts the *Viedomosti* of the Czar's capital. The only departure from the strictest neutrality in the United States, the London *Times* avers, is the outcome of the fact that, as it expresses it, "the Clan-na-Gael of New York, in full force, male and female, have come to the rescue of Russia."

French newspaper opinion is not on the offensive. Russia's stoutest champion in Paris, the *Figaro*, fears that Russia is misunderstood in the United States. It also suspects that American neutrality has the same benevolent propensities discoverable, it alleges, in the neutrality now flourishing throughout England. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the *Temps* (Paris), is certain that in this war the United States, Great Britain, and Japan comprise a diplomatic unit of too great homogeneity for continental European approval. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) supplies the following exhaustive analysis of American neutrality:

"It is right, as a matter of fact, to distinguish between the attitude of the American press and the attitude of the Washington Government. As far as the latter is concerned, it might for a moment have been thought that it was manifesting tendencies little in sympathy with Russia and of an intentional partiality in favor of Japan. Its step as regards other Powers, with a view to guaranteeing the neutrality of China and the maintenance of her 'administrative entity,' seemed at first to favor the pretensions of the Tokyo Government. On the other hand, the question of what has been called the American consular representation in Manchuria seemed to denote on the part of the Washington Government an attitude hostile to the action of Russia in this part of China. But this first impression has been dissipated. The American proposal regarding China's neutrality, which had no reference to Manchuria, was, as regards this point, free from all reservation to such an extent that it could be accepted by every government.

"It seems, moreover, that Mr. Hay, in the question of the Manchurian consulates, intended not so much to interfere with Russia's action as to assert in advance the rights of the United States to the open door, whatever might be the issue of the war. He has also taken into consideration the Russian Government's observation to the effect that the state of war existing in Manchuria renders premature and practically useless, from the point of view of commercial interests, the establishment of consulates in this region. And quite recently, when Count Cassini asked Mr. Hay if it were true that the Commercial Cable Company had requested the United States Government to authorize direct connection between Japan and the island of Guam, he received from the Secretary of State a reply indicating that this project would not be favorably entertained. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the attitude of the American Government has hitherto been correct.

"It is for this reason that the attitude of the American press produces an impression all the more painful. Without having the same reasons that the English press has for taking sides against Russia, since there is no alliance between the United States and Japan, and since, too, there is no conflict on many points between Russian interests and American interests, the American press has adopted, where Russia is concerned, an attitude in comparison with which the tone of the English press is almost moderate. The Russian press, on its side, has responded in the same tone. Now

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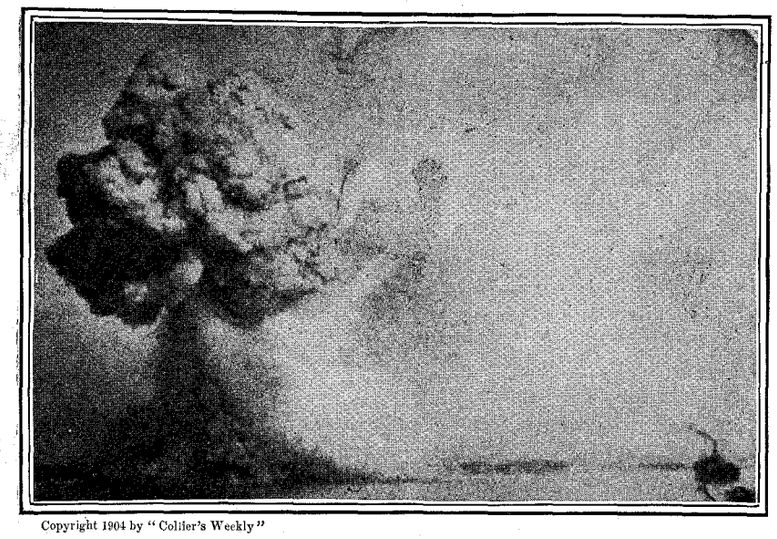

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BLOWING UP OF THE "KORIETZ" IN CHEMULPO HARBOR.

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it is well known how the press can contribute to envenom international relations, notwithstanding the best dispositions of governments.

"Count Cassini has, therefore, done a meritorious work in forcing himself, before it was too late, to stop this newspaper war, and in addressing, for this purpose, a sort of official communication to the press and the people of the United States. He recalls the excellent relations which have subsisted hitherto between Russia and the United States and the sympathies which Russians have always manifested toward the Americans. As regards the grievances which the United States may have against Russia, the ambassador of Nicholas II. observes that Russia is not the only nation which has been unable to evacuate at a given time a country she has promised to evacuate. As for the question of the consulates in Manchuria, he furnishes the explanation we have given already and which has been found satisfactory by the Washington Government.

"Count Cassini thinks, therefore, that he has found the cause of the hostile attitude of the American press in the machinations of foreign agents who are interested in embroiling Russia and the United States, or in the bad impression, where the responsibility of his country is concerned, lastingly produced by the antisemite troubles at Kishineff.

"In alluding to these troubles, the Russian ambassador had in mind, no doubt, one of the principal causes that might divide the Americans and the Russians. We refer to the great difference between the institutions of the two countries, politically and socially, and to the different conceptions of the two peoples. It is certainly a fact that in many countries public opinion as well as the press, the latter having often no more comprehension than the former of matters relating to world-politics, is hostile to Russia on account of the nature of her domestic polity. But this is too contingent a point of view, we had almost said too feminine a point of view, for governments worthy of the name to take into account when the great international interests for which they are responsible become involved."

The neutrality of the United States is viewed as somewhat suspicious by those German newspapers which, like the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), are never wholly at ease on the subject of Washingtonian ambitions. The last-named paper, an exponent of official Berlin opinion, understands that great designs of world conquest are concealed behind the last Congressional appropriations for the navy. "Jingodom," it remarks for perhaps the twentieth time, "is in the ascendant at Washington," the great aim of the Roosevelt Administration being, we are assured, expansion in Asia. It also says that American neutrality is interpreted in the English school. But the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the liberal element, considers the attitude of the United States correct. The democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks President Roosevelt means to make good the American claim to mastery of the Pacific, which fact must in time bring about an antagonism between Great Britain and the United States. In the mean time:

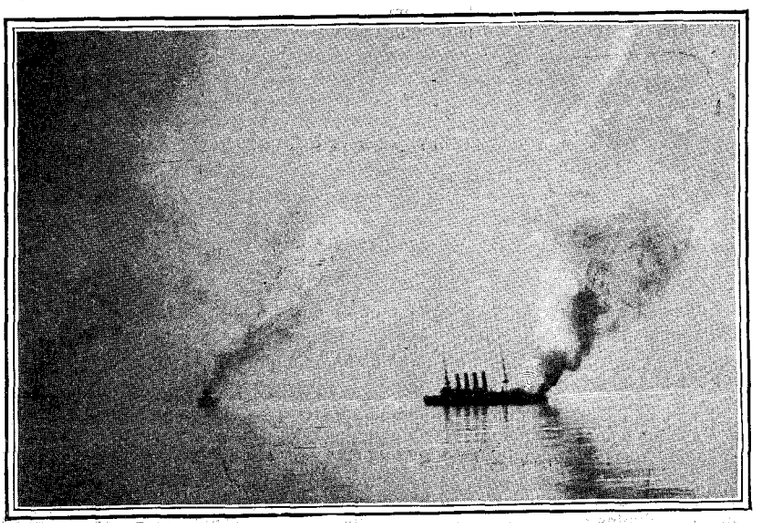
"Public opinion in the United States is overwhelmingly on the Japanese side. The reasons are various. The diplomatic tiff that the Secretary of State had with Russia recently over the ports in Manchuria must certainly have intensified the distrust of the Czar's government. Nor is the influence exercised by the English press to be underestimated. It is very instructive to observe how well the English understand how to suggest ideas to the Americans which impel their minds in a particular direction. That English publicists can do this is because of the superiority of England's intellectual life over the intellectual life of America. One such false idea is the phantom of Anglo-Saxon community of interest, in which it is desired that the Americans shall have faith. In England this theory is intelligently propagated. It inculcates hatred of both Russia and Germany—of Russia because she is England's political foe, and of Germany because she is England's commercial foe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

DIPLOMATIC DEADLOCK.—The Peking Government is incensed at the Grand Lama, thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), because the ruler of Tibet refuses the Chinese representative mules to go home with, a proceeding pronounced by the London *Times* "ignominious, if effective."

WAR IN THE BALKANS.—Austria is well prepared for a war in the Balkans, according to the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti*, which claims to speak on the authority of "a diplomatist who knows." Russia, it is further stated in the St. Petersburg paper, anticipates some emergency and can send troops to Macedonia if necessary.

CHINA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—"Now that Yuan-shi-kai has marched his doughty warriors within easy reach of Mukden and other posts of vantage for attacking the Russian rear, it would be interesting to know if those Japanese officers and drill instructors are still with them," says the military expert of the London *News*. "Yuan, I see, stays at home; but then, tho a much belauded individual in certain quarters, his past has proved him to be anything but a bold man except and only in appearance and words. He was China's representative in Seoul when war broke out between his country and Japan, and upon the Japanese advancing upon that city of filth he bolted, leaving all the archives of his legation for the Japanese to make such use of as they might consider best. It is said, I know not with what amount of truth, that he was smuggled across to Chefoo on a British steamer. The engineer of it, having cut away the interior of his chest of drawers, then locked up the redoubtable Yuan in it. Now Yuan is a man of proportions, and tho he must have been terribly cramped, it is further said he lay as still as a mouse throughout the two hundred miles or so sea trip across."



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THE "VARIAG" ON FIRE IN CHEMULPO HARBOR.

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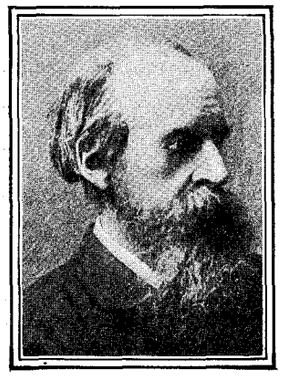
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

COMMON-SENSE CRITICISM OF A COMMON-SENSE PERIOD.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Sir Leslie Stephen. Cloth, vii.+224 pp. Price, $2. net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE late Sir Leslie Stephen was undoubtedly well equipped for dealing with relations of literature and society in the age of Anne and the Georgian period. His most considerable work, "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," had in a measure dealt with the subject from the converse point of view, that is, the influence of thought and literature upon society; whereas these very readable lectures—delivered as the Ford Lectures at Oxford—deal rather with the influence of society upon literature: how the politicians became patrons, how an appeal to the people in political life involves the growth of Grub Street, how the church squabbles tended to produce heterodox opinions. These topics are treated with much skill and clearness by the former editor of *The Cornhill* and of "The Dictionary of National Biography."

Sir Leslie Stephen was of a somewhat rare but characteristic type of mind. Together with Walter Bagehot, Richard H. Hutton, and a few others, he formed a class apart among English critics. Without any sparkle or dash, they represented the common sense and rationalism of the ordinary Englishman, when he deals with imaginative topics. Their light was dry, to use Bacon's term, but penetrating and distinct. If they did not see very far, they saw very thoroughly. Qualities such as these are eminently appropriate when applied to the criticism of the eighteenth century, eminently the century of common sense. If Sir Leslie Stephen never lets himself go, he at any rate always has something definite to say, and he says it in a very clear manner. His lectures are eminently readable and eminently instructive, and if the class of literature and the form of society with which he deals are not very attractive, that is not his fault. It is quite remarkable the number of literary figures that cross his pages, most of them characterized by, and many of them brought into connection with, larger social movements. Addison and Pope, Gray and Johnson, Thompson and Collins, Locke and Hume are naturally the chief topics of interest; but quite minor lights like Arbuthnot and Gay, David Hartley and Mrs. Montague, also cross the stage and play their part. Altogether, no better introduction to the period for those interested in its literary side is likely to be written.



SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

A WASTREL OF THE ORIENT.

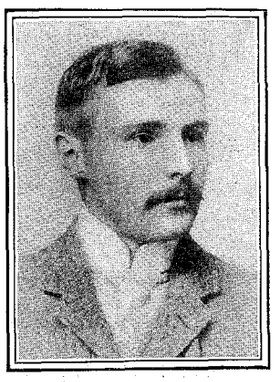
SAÏD THE FISHERMAN. By Marmaduke Pickthall. Cloth, 302 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

A NEW dish on the literary table is, in truth, a cheering thing for the gourmet of books. Novelty in the matter of sauce is about as much as experience leads him to expect. Mr. Pickthall's "Saïd the Fisherman" is of Oriental composition, and that is as old as "Arabian Nights"; but its determined realism, its vivid portraiture, the rigorous impersonality of its author in his analysis, the suspicious flavor of moral purpose in the story, due to an undercurrent which does not ruffle the surface—these combine to hold the reader's attention, tho, in the absence of more definite story interest, they will not make the book popular.

As the minute biography of a wretched Oriental knave, it is well worth while. Saïd is a poor fisherman of whom Fate makes a plaything. Some such divinity as Mr. Hardy has adumbrated in "The Dynasts" might well have been the arbiter in Saïd's checkered and sordid career. His selfish, heartless, lying, vulgarly aspiring course winds up in a tragedy that seems too liberal punishment even for his misdeeds, which, after all, were due more to his race and environment than to election or deliberate malignancy.

Saïd is but casually described, even as to his physical presentment. He was young and strong, loved money like a miser, had pride of life like a parvenu, and had a gusty animal passion. Superstitious, a coward, hypocrite, thief, slayer of men, supremely selfish, and an ingrate—*Voila* Saïd! "He hath no drowning mark on him, but perfect gallows." Yet his wife, Hasneh, whom he deserts, maltreats, and dishonors, cleaves to him throughout, and a worthy muleteer, Selim, has a dog-like devotion to him, despite fine qualities in himself.

In the beginning only is Saïd a fisherman, living in a hovel with one dirty room, with a fig-tree hard by in which he sometimes goes to sleep. But he has nearly amassed a sum which shall purchase a little coffee-house, and then he will be Saïd Effendi. Then he might be Bey! And when his partner, Abdullah, "came to beg him to buy fish, he would seize by both ears and spit in his face." This blissful dream is the key-note of Saïd's ambitions. Unfortunately, Abdullah steals his hoard, and convinces the fisherman that a jinni has done it. Saïd abandons his roof tree. Mounted on his ass, with the patient Hasneh dragging behind, under the weight of her bundle, he goes forth, otherwhere.



MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

He promptly develops a braggart mendaciousness that would do credit to Munchausen. Through cunning and good-luck, he several times acquires money, only to lose it again. But finally, for ten years, he lives in wealth in Damascus. Then just as he is on the point of purchasing a lordly residence, his money is stolen once more and he falls into such disrepute that he flies to London. There is a tragic intensity to the sordid misery he meets with there, and he loses his mind. Lastly, he drifts back to the East, and on the day following the bombardment of Alexandria, July 12, 1882, heading a crowd of furious fanatics, the white-haired, white-bearded wastrel is shot down like a dog.

Mr. Pickthall lived in Syria for some years and thoroughly absorbed its atmosphere and learned Eastern character and life. His style is concise and simple, yet with much poetic diction in description and portraiture that is like actual vision.

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S POLITICAL SURVEY OF VENICE.

THE OLIGARCHY OF VENICE. By George B. McClellan. Cloth, 202 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IT is from the viewpoint of a student of governments that the present mayor of New York surveys, bit by bit, the history of Venice from its rise some fifteen hundred years ago to its fall at the word of Napoleon nearly a century past. It is a wonderful history, told in a manner so graphic and lucid that it carries the reader along with all the interest of a romance. It is in fact the sort of history that, had it not been actually lived, would be likely to impress one as a quite improbable invention. Says the author:

"The history of Venice is unlike that of any other nation, in that it is a completed whole. Extending over a period of fourteen hundred years, its lines of demarkation are clearly fixed. There was no shading off of Venetian institutions or of Venetian government into those of any other state. There was no absorption of her ruling caste into another nationality. She ceased to exist as absolutely as she began; she died as she was born, like a conscious, sentient being; and when she passed away those who guided her fortunes disappeared from human activity as completely as tho the waters of the lagoons had closed over them. And so the history of Venice may be studied from beginning to end as a tale that is told, as a life that has been lived. But for her there is no hope of resurrection, no possibility of a life to come."

A spectacle of might and glory and magnificence is Venice as her story unfolds in these pages, with, as the author remarks, nothing commonplace about her. Her story was a great melodrama divided into tableaux appealing to imagination rather than to cold logic.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

As early as the end of the tenth century, we are shown, she was by comparison "as great as the France of Philip I., the Germany of Henry IV., or the England of William Rufus. . . . She was powerful in the might that comes from wealth and rich in resources derived from trade. While her government, in name at least, was still popular, the affairs of state were in the hands of a commercial aristocracy that was essentially modern in its point of view. For them everything was subordinated to the material prosperity of Venice, and in consequence to that of their class. The fostering of commerce and the commercial expansion of the republic were the chief articles of their creed. The story of their efforts to obtain new markets and to maintain an open door in the East reads like the records of the diplomacy of the twentieth century."

This, and much more about Venice, whether told of her at the rising

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of her power or when that power had reached its zenith, carries with it a curious parallel to events of the present. Altho the comparison is nowhere made or hinted at, one can hardly fail to trace a family likeness in the commercial aristocrats who ruled Venice in the name of the people and the moneyed aristocracy of other republics.

The analogy between the semblance of power vested in the people and the practical power manipulated by a class is inevitable. For this reason, if for no other, this book is likely to prove very readable to the rank and file of Americans. As for Venice, the historic pageant of her bygone greatness affects the sympathetic reader like a very present and poignant regret.

A HEROINE OF THE SLUMS.

JOAN OF THE ALLEY. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Cloth, 290 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE author of this work reveals the vein and grain of the true story-teller. A naturally close observer, he feels the mental habit of his people and catches their local tone, and the pathos of their situation mingles naturally with its humor. The latter is subdued, for the reality from which it springs is grim indeed.

Joan, the heroine, is the offspring of an Irish father and a French Canadian mother. She is an enthusiast of heroic possibilities, tho quite ignorant of the idealism latent in her own soul. This is first set in motion by an old Canadian neighbor who reads to her a book on socialism, which awakens her to the meaning of the vague unrest she feels concerning her own condition.

The machinery of the story thus set in motion finds vent in the dramatic incidents surrounding a strike of the mill-hands, led by Joan, who feels called upon, like her great namesake, Joan of Arc, to deliver her people. Denny Ryan, the unconscious hero of the tale, finally serves and saves the girl at a great crisis.

FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT.

Some shocking pictures of human brutality are projected. That of Joan's own brother, "Spike" Sullivan, touches the outer rim of credibility. In others of the people, the native goodness that works without reasoning why is brought into effective relief, and there is a rather new example of a benevolent local boss. The place where the story happens is not named nor does description outline it. The mingled strains of humanity suggest a New England factory town, but this guess is thrown out by the decidedly East Side New York patois of the speakers, who say "dey" for "they," "foist" for "first," "Gawd" for "God," "speil" for "dance," etc. The manner of speech, however, is truly rendered.

An effective feature of the tale, tho a minor one, is the little girl Maggie, who relieves her native longing by reciting to an Italian tenement baby whom she "minds" all the romances that haunt her own hungry vision. Here is a specimen of her talk to "Jovey" (Giovanni).

"Oncet der was a kid wot gut nuff ter eat—all he wanted ter eat. . . . 'Maw,' sez der kid. 'Yessir,' says der maw, cause she wus a perlite maw. 'Maw, I wants sixteen junks er pie!' Jus like dat—'I wants sixteen junks er pie!'

"So der maw, she sez ter der guy wot's aroun', 'Swipes, bring on sixteen junks er pie 'n' git er move on,' sez she.

"So der guy, he goes out 'n' brings in every durned pie der bakeman has gut 'n' takes em ter der kid 'n' he eats em."

Evidently, the nether side of American life has found an interpreter in Mr. Bartlett.

A LOOSE-JOINTED ROMANCE.

THE DAYSPRING. By Dr. William Barry. Cloth, 331 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

SOME thrilling happenings in modern history, a somewhat improbable tho pleasing love story, a dash of latter-day necromancy or spiritism, all meeting and mingling within an atmosphere of rather melodramatic romance, with Paris of Commune days for a background, form the substance of Dr. Barry's latest story.

The hero, a victim of a chain of political horrors, flies from his home in Ireland to take refuge in Paris, and, under the borrowed name of Henry Guiron, happens to render great service to a French nobleman, who introduces him to members of his own family. Through this he meets fate in the person of a titled young French widow. In the downfall of Napoleon III., and the subsequent revolution, he believes he sees the day-spring of a new era. Association with the Socialists causes him as a matter of honor to break away from aristocratic affiliations, even those of the woman he loves.

The story is not altogether strong of construction nor convincing in situation, and falls distinctly short in artistic welding. Some strange feats are enacted by the wizard of the tale—an American spiritualist, by the way—but the author from beginning to end leaves the reader in doubt as to whether he regards the performances as mere sham or whether he more than half believes in the achievements of the charlatan. There is also the American wife of an Englishman, whom we may suppose is intended to portray a typical American flirt, with hazy notions concerning the sacredness of the marriage tie. But of this we are also left in doubt, for the author apparently uses her as a peg on which to hang his own beliefs regarding the inviolability of marriage—especially for the woman.

Yet despite many faults a certain intangible charm adheres to the love story of the young Irishman and the ideally feminine comtesse, and that alone will doubtless redeem in the eyes of many readers this rather loose-jointed romance.

A NEW VIEW OF THE GREEK GODS.

PROLEGOMENA TO THE STUDY OF GREEK RELIGION. By Jane Ellen Harrison. Cloth, xxii + 680 pp. Price, $5 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is in many ways a most remarkable work, which will undoubtedly modify the ordinary conceptions of Greek religion based mainly upon the advanced views held by the more refined poets and philosophers of Greece. Miss Harrison, in the spirit of Mr. Tylor and Mr. Andrew Lang, has gone to the ritual of Greek religion to study the earlier stages of it, and in so doing has come across quite a different conception of the gods from that shown in the higher mythology of later times. She draws into account the remains of Greek art, on which she has been for so many years one of the greatest experts, and much of her material is derived from the masses of Greek inscriptions which have been made accessible of recent years, and deal with the actual practise of the Greek religion. She has attempted most ingeniously to restore the actual course of Greek religious development from the earliest stages of the fear of ghosts to the most mystic and refined conceptions of the Orphic mysteries.

It is impossible in this place to criticize the close line of reasoning helped out by hypothesis by which Miss Harrison arrives at her striking results. She divides the gods of the ancient world into friendly gods, with whom the worshiper shared the sacrificial banquet, and gods of aversion, who claimed the whole of the sacrifice. She gives many pertinent reasons for regarding the latter as the earlier form. Whether she is justified in identifying them further with the ghosts of ancestors and others is a more difficult problem. One thing is at least undoubted: she has brought together for the first time in English a mass of material which can not be neglected by any inquirer into the history of religion or into the development of Greek thought on religious subjects.

A BUNCH OF CRANKS.

THE WOODHOUSE CORRESPONDENCE. By George W. E. Russell and Edith Sichel. Cloth, 281 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THIS is a moderately entertaining volume made up of letters from somewhat exaggerated types. The king-pin of them all, and the most detestable, is Algernon Wentworth Woodhouse, a widower. He is a wealthy, pompous old prig, frankly concerned about nothing so much as his health. He is a lamentable example of family, money, and education, and he is target for most of the letters, as nearly all the other correspondents wish to use him. Selfishness marks as its own everybody except his nephew, Frank Murray, a very decent sort of fellow with a small income and some slight literary ability, and a vigorous and sane spinster, Barbara Moore, who is Murray's friend. The priggish Woodhouse has a goddaughter, Ellen Thompson, a silly girl with a craving for a literary career. She dubs herself "Elaine," and is poetess and novelist, bent on uplifting. There is a shrewd, worldly sister-in-law, Mrs. George Quintilian Woodhouse, with two daughters to be married off. There is also a female of much the same type as Woodhouse, his aunt, Lady Louise Fitzwigan. She is "hipped," bluntly cantankerous, and an impossible old thing.

These are the people who expose their mean traits with the utmost complacency and insensibility to their shortcomings. The characterization is pushed so far that they become rather impossible caricatures; still their foibles are somewhat diverting.

Elaine Thompson, as poured out in poetry, is clever. She is so intrenched in self-conceit that nothing can pierce her romantic soul. Elaine finally winds up, after sending her novel, "Warp-Woof," on many journeys, as writer of advertisements for a Food.

There is hardly any originality in thought, word, or deed on the part of anybody but Miss Moore, who is keen and very sensible. For a spinster, this on the married state is commendable and well put:

"Like most happy unmarried people, I have a profound belief in marriage and a desire to thrust that natural solution of life on every one excepting myself. The married, thank goodness, have not the monopoly of Illogic, which I always maintain is a science much more necessary to study than Logic; everybody is illogical, and life would be quite insane if they weren't. It is only the mad who demand absolute logic, and the place at which people, great or little, begin to do this is the place where their reason is in danger. (Look at Tolstoy and Ruskin, if you doubt this!)"

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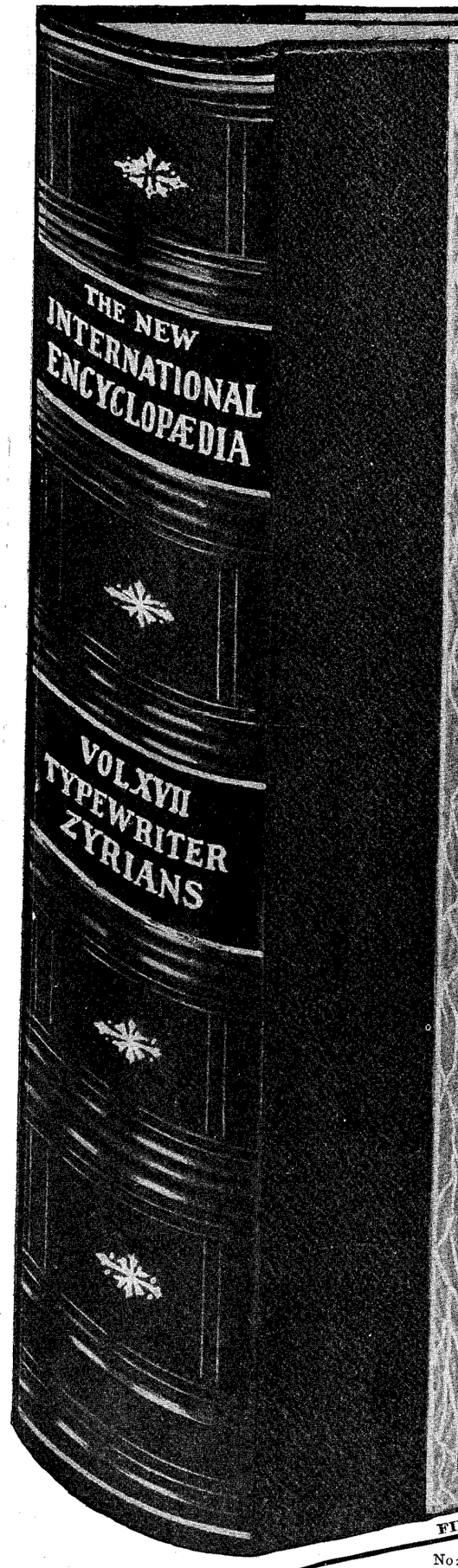

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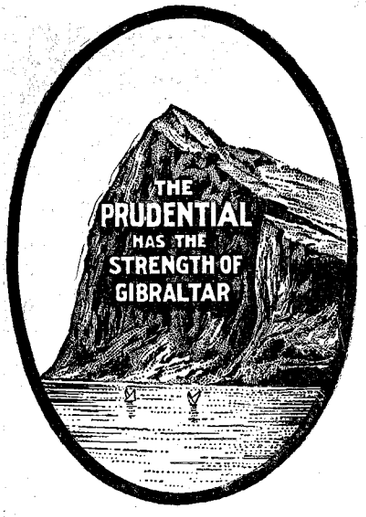

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"John Addington Symonds." — Horatio F. Brown. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The History of American Music."—Louis C. Elson. (380 pp.; $5. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Trusts of To-Day."—Gilbert H. Montague. (219 pp.; $1.20 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Middle Wall." — Edward Marshall. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.50.)

"The Theatrical Primer."—H. A. Vivian. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $0.75.)

"The Red Leaguers." — Shan Bullock. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Heart of my Heart."—Ellis Meredith. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Twisted History."—Frank G. Voorhies. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.)

"Quintus Oakes."—Charles Ross Jackson. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.50.)

"The Merchant of Venice." — William Shakespeare. "First Folio" edition. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50 net.)

"A Bachelor in Arcady."—Halliwell Sutcliffe. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

"The Life of Frederic William Farrar."—Reginald A. Farrar. (361 pp.; $2 net. T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

"Minute Marvels of Nature."—John J. Ward. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Mastery of the Pacific." — Archibald R. Colquhoun. (440 pp.; The Macmillan Company.)

"The Great Companion." — Lyman Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"Ruskin Relics."—W. G. Collingwood. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Overtones."—James Huneker. (335 pp.; $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Brevities."—L. de Vaux Matthewman. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Manual of Parliamentary Terms and Procedure." — Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, 307 Kirby Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

"A Guide to Gold in Bible Mines."—Rev. David M. Cleland, Oakdale, Pa.

"The Rainbow Chasers."—John H. Whitson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Order No. 11." — Caroline Abbot Stanley. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"My Air-Ships."—Alberto Santos-Dumont. (360 pp.; $1.40 net. The Century Company.)

"The Philosophy of Education."—Herman H. Horne. (295 pp.; $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Homebuilders,"—Karl Edwin Harriman. (G. W. Jacobs & Co., $1.50.)

"Sure."—New "Chimmie Fadden" stories by Edward W. Townsend. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $0.75.)

"The Yeoman." — Charles Kennet Burrow. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Tolstoy and his Problems."—Aylmer Maude. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.)

"The Horse-Leech's Daughters." — Margaret Doyle Jackson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Stolen Emperor." — Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"How Tyson Came Home."—William H. Rideing. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen."—Jacob A. Riis. (471 pp.; $2 net. The Outlook Company.)

"The Admirable Tinker."—Edgar Jepson. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"He That Eateth Bread With Me."—H. A. Mitchell Keays. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Truth About the Trusts."—John Moody. (514 pp.; $5.00. Moody Publishing Company, New York.)

"In the Bishop's Carriage."—Miriam Michelson. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

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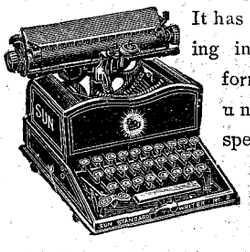

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Misanthrope.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

He neither joys nor grieves,
But cavils and mistrusts;
His hopes are like the wizened leaves,
Swirled down the Autumn gusts.

He looks askance at Life,
If so be Mirth lurk near;
He has ill-humored Doubt to wife,
And is the slave of Sneer.

He makes a mock of Love,
And all that on her wait;
Yet, howsoe'er desire may move,
He can not rise to Hate.

Crimes of a former birth
Must wreak on him their spell,
Else why, while yet upon this earth,
Must he abide in hell?

—From *The Smart Set.*

Mirage.

By ETHEL TINDAL ATKINSON.

Once prayed I to forget your face,
That pride might make me deaf and blind,
And blunt the passion of the mind
To memory of your scornful grace.

Yet did I dream of you one night,
And all the bitter days between
Were fled, as flees a forest scene
From one who steps into the light.

Out in the sun I saw you move,
And passed to fall before your feet,
The smile upon your mouth was sweet,
As on the very lips of love.

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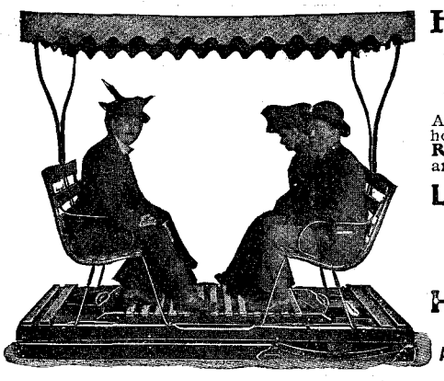

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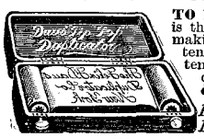

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Now that I would, I dream no more,
Now that I would not, I forget;
The forest is about me yet
A moving darkness as before.
—From London *Pilot.*

On the Portrait of a Beautiful Woman Carved Upon Her Tomb.

By GIACOMO LEOPARDI.

Translated by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B.

Thou wert like this; and now
Beneath this covering earth here dost thou lie,
A skeleton and dust! And thou,
Fair counterfeit of what was once so fair,
O'er mold and crumbling bones set up in vain,
Staring immovable and mute, apart,
Upon the seasons as they come and go,
Thou of remembrance and of bygone wo
The sole custodian art.
The look, so passing sweet,
That thrill'd, as here we see, men's hearts erewhile,
Doth now the gazer's smile
With cold indifference meet;
The lips, that, like a brimming urn, well'd out
Words freighted with delight,
The throat, that kindled longings infinite,
The hand of shapeliest mold,
That many a time
Hath made the hand that clasp'd it winter-cold,
The bosom that has turn'd to ashy white
The cheeks of many a wight,
Its perfect form to view,
What made the charm for which thou once wert known,
All now mere rottenness and dust,
A thing to waken horror and disgust,
Hid out of sight beneath this sculptured stone.
To this pass Fate doth bring
A form that, while it lived,
A reflex seem'd of all we dream of heaven!
Eternal mystery of this
Our mortal state! To-day the spring
Of thoughts of boundless sweep,
High aspirations, feelings infinite,
Beauty withal, triumphant in its power,
Like some transcendent radiance from the sky
By nature flash'd upon this nether earth,
To be to man's estate a pledge and sign
Of golden worlds beyond, replete with bliss
And destinies sublime;
To-morrow, at a touch, what was so bright,
So angel-like in guise,
Becomes a thing abhorrent to men's eyes,
Degraded, loathly, vile,
And all the wealth so vast
Of fancies noble, that therein were bred,
Hath into silence everlasting pass'd.
Chords, touch'd with skilful hand,
By native charm create
Within our wandering thoughts
A host of visions fanciful and grand,
And infinite desires;
And, quicken'd so,
Our mortal spirit straight—
We know not how or why—
Floats on a sea of exquisite delight,
Like the stout swimmer, who
Disports him on the ocean's buoyant waves;
But if upon the ear
A note discordant strike,
The spell within us wrought
Is broke, and all that ecstasy of bliss
Is in a moment turn'd to nought.

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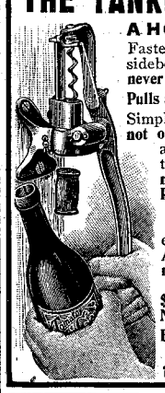

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If, mortal man, thou be
So altogether pitiful and vile,
If thou be merely dust,
A phantom life for but a little while,
If, too, thou be in some things nigh divine,
Why should each worthiest impulse, why
Should every worthiest thought of thine,
From source so trivial and ignoble spring,
And be with it dissolved and perish utterly?
—From *Blackwood's Magazine.*

I Know Not How to Find the Spring.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

I know not how to find the Spring,
Tho violets are here,
And in the boughs high over me
The birds are fluting clear;
The magic and the melody,
The rapture—all are fled,
And could they wake, they would but break
My heart, now you are dead.
—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

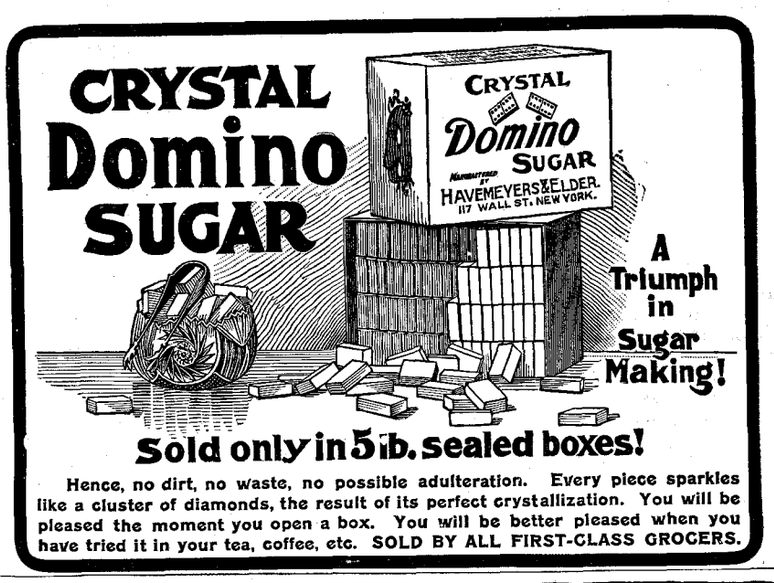
Judge Alton B. Parker.—Judge Parker, of the New York Court of Appeals, has for some time been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He was born at Cortlandt, N. Y., in 1852. He taught school for a time, and in 1871 he went to Kingston. He studied law at Albany law-school and graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. That same year he formed the law firm of Parker & Kenyon. *The Green Bag*, a lawyers' magazine of Boston, from which we take some of the above facts, gives this brief summary of Parker's career:

About the first thing that happened to young Parker was that he was made clerk of the Ulster county board of supervisors. Soon after he represented Ulster county in a protracted suit with the city of Kingston involving the equalization of assessments. This was Parker's first "big case," and so patiently and exhaustively did he master its prosaic details that he was victorious at every point. For his services in this litigation he received a fee of $3,600, a windfall for a young lawyer in his early twenties.

By 1877, when Parker was twenty-six, he had already made his talents and energy so well known in Ulster county that he was asked to take the Democratic nomination for surrogate. He was in the minority party, and the Democratic ticket went down in defeat; but so remarkably large was the vote for Parker that on election night the return for surrogate was still in doubt. When the count was complete it was found that Parker alone had "pulled through." Except in the larger cities, the surrogate is not debarred from the practise of his profession. In 1883 Parker was reelected.

A word should be said about Judge Parker's political leadership at this time. . . . Parker was in close and intimate relations with the Albany regency of latter days, and was a warm friend of President Cleveland. Early in 1895, he was summoned by a telegram to Washington, where President Cleveland offered him the post of first assistant postmaster-general of the United States. The salary was $5,000. Parker thought the matter over, and altho his salary as surrogate was only $3,000, he promptly declined the place, as he feared that to withdraw from the active life of his own county would mean the loss of his practise, which gave every promise of being established within a very few years.

The time was at hand when Parker should definitely retire from politics, altho he was not yet half through his thirties. On the urgent solicitation of the Democratic leaders, Parker consented, in the autumn of 1885, to act as chairman of the Democratic executive committee in the state campaign. That campaign is still spoken of as one of the most efficient and successful campaigns of the past generation. With practically no campaign funds, Parker fought an uphill fight wherein few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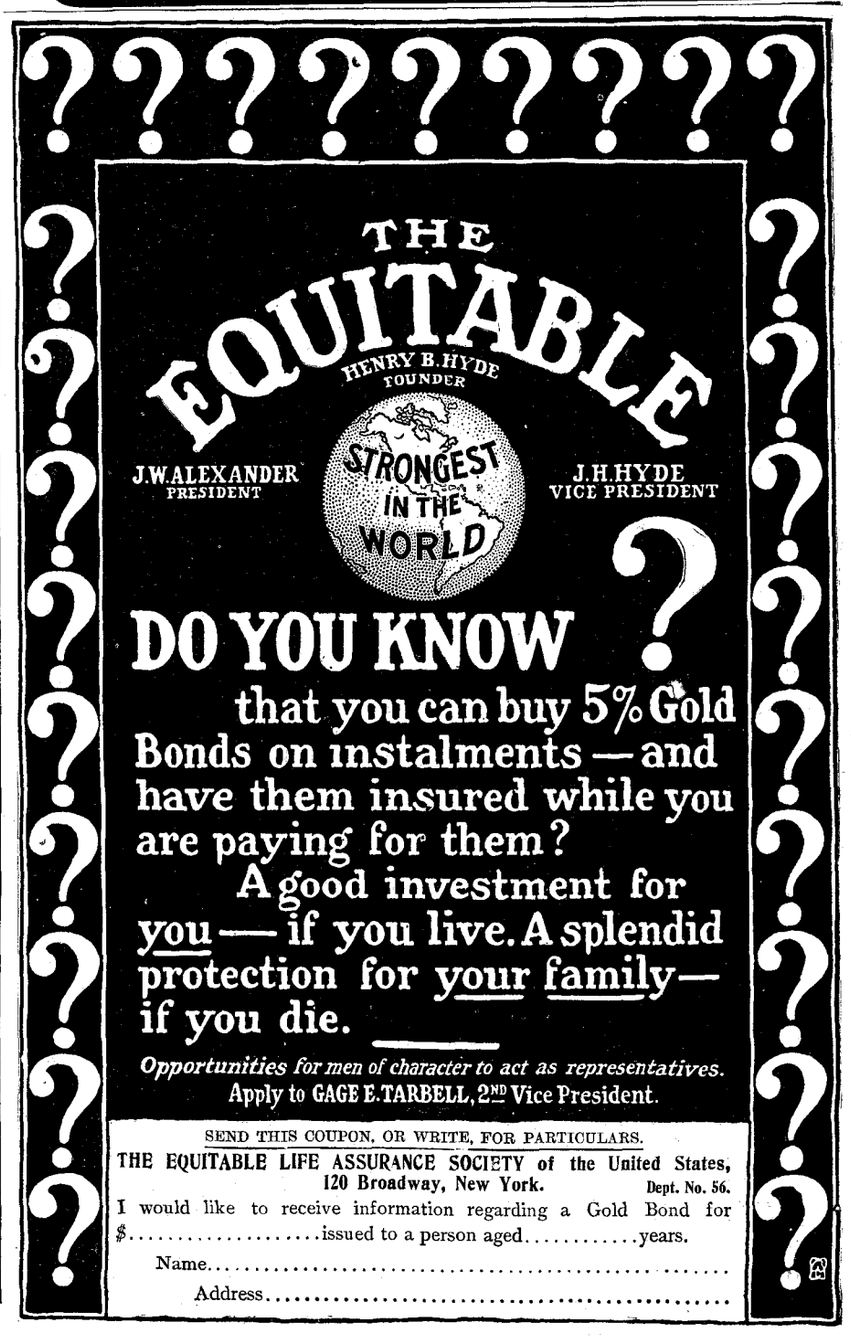
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hoped for success, and ended the campaign with a decisive victory. Here his political service came to an end, for in December of the same year, 1885, he was appointed to a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. In the following year he was elected to a full term, the Republicans paying him the compliment of running no candidate. He was only thirty-five years old.

In 1892 Judge Parker was appointed to sit in what was then the general term of the Supreme Court, a court composed of three or four judges sitting *en banc* to review the judgments of their brethren on the circuits. Owing to the amount and importance of the business in New York county, additional judges were sent to the general term there, and Judge Parker has become known to the metropolitan bar chiefly through his service as a member of the general term from 1892 until the court's abolition by the new constitution of 1894. The present appellate division of the Supreme Court succeeded to the jurisdiction of the old general term, and when Judge Barrett was disabled by illness from sitting in the appellate division, and a judge had to be sent from up the State to take his place, it was the justices of the appellate division themselves, at whose request Justice Parker was again assigned to the onerous duties of the first department. In 1897 he was elected chief judge of the Court of Appeals by a majority of over sixty thousand. The State had given a Republican majority of over two hundred and fifty thousand a year before.

Lincoln's Sensible Hint.—Abraham Lincoln was no sooner inaugurated President of the United States than he was besieged by a horde of office-seekers, says *The Youth's Companion*, and he was compelled to devote much of his time to listening to their claims. "It is a marvelous tribute to Mr. Lincoln's patience and kindness of heart that he never lost his temper. He hated to say No, but there were not enough offices to go round; so he often met the importunate applicant with a story that left him in good humor, but effectually balked his ambition to serve his country as postmaster or in one of the departments in Washington." In illustration *The Youth's Companion* tells this story:

Among those who went to Washington soon after Lincoln was inaugurated was a man named Chase, whose home was in New Hampshire. He had worked hard for Lincoln's election, and thought he was entitled to some consideration. He wanted an office of some kind. He had several interviews with the President, but could get no satisfaction. One day Mr. Lincoln noticed him in the throng of office-seekers, and, calling him into his private office, said:

"Chase, you are from New Hampshire, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"I never was in New Hampshire but once," said Mr. Lincoln, "and that was in the fall of the year—a cold, rough day, and a high wind was blowing. Just outside the city I noticed a big bull-thistle, and on this thistle was a bumblebee trying to extract honey from the blossom. The wind blew the thistle every which way, but the bumblebee stuck. I have come to the conclusion that persistency is characteristic of everything in New Hampshire, whether men or bumblebees."

Chase laughed, but said nothing. Doubtless he thought that at last he was to be rewarded with an office. Then Mr. Lincoln went on, thoughtfully:

"Chase, I have often wondered whether that bumblebee got enough honey out of that bull-thistle to pay him for his gymnastics."

This completed the interview. Chase left the presence of the President, and a few hours later started on his way home to New Hampshire.

He went back to his business, which was that of running a sawmill, and managed it so successfully that he became one of the substantial men of his town. He had the good sense not to be offended at the President's somewhat pointed story, with its personal application, and when Mr. Lincoln was shot there was no more sincere mourner than he.

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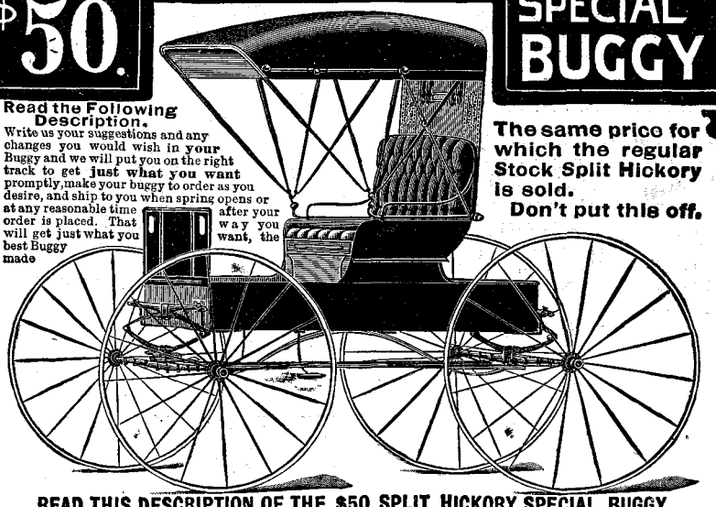

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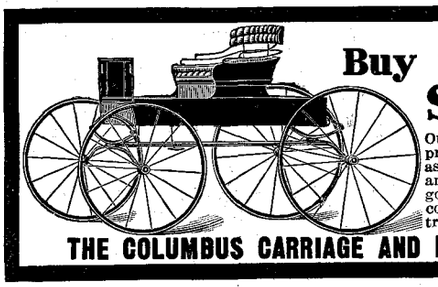

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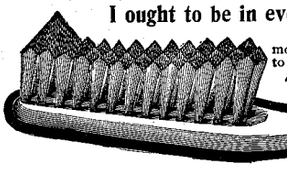

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 21.—General Zhilinski reports that the Japanese are in control of Anju. The German consul at New-Chwang warns his countrymen that they would remain in the town at their own risk. The attitude of China continues to cause disquiet in Russia. Four Chinese cruisers reach Che-Foo, and it is reported that they will go to New-Chwang as soon as the port was free from ice. Only thirty-three military trains have arrived at Harbin within the past forty days, bringing only 20,000 Russian troops, according to despatches from that center.

March 22.—The Japanese, it is reported, renewed the attack on Port Arthur, beginning at midnight, March 21, but the two attacks are repulsed. General Kuropatkin leaves Irkutsk for Lake Baikal. The United States consul at New-Chwang succeeds in obtaining the release of Japanese prisoners and refugees at Port Arthur.

March 23.—Japan formally denies the intention to solicit or accept aid of China in the war. Yongampho, Korea, is opened to foreign trade. Despatches say that the positions held by the Japanese at Ping-Yang and between Hwangju and Seoul are of great strength; there is much sickness in the army.

March 24.—Russia accuses Japan of being about to break faith with this country in regard to the integrity of China, and land troops near Shan-Hai-Kwan, in the neutral zone, to attack the Russians from the west.

March 25.—Two strong detachments of Russians are reported south of the Yalu River, near Anju. The Japanese are reinforcing Ping-Yang, which is being intrenched and prepared as a base of operations in Korea.

March 26.—Despite reports that the Japanese succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur, Admiral Makaroff reports having left the harbor to make reconnaissance of some adjacent islands. An uncomfirmed despatch says that the Russian squadron returned to Vladivostock towing a second-class Japanese cruiser.

March 27.—Another attempt of the Japanese to block the channel at Port Arthur is foiled after a desperate defense by the Russian fleet and forts; the Russian torpedo-boat *Silni* loses seven men killed and thirteen wounded in an engagement with the six Japanese torpedo-boats, which preceded the steamers. The Japanese fleet of sixteen warships appear off the port, but decline to battle with the Russian fleet, which steamed out to meet them.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 22.—A report from St. Petersburg says the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

March 23.—A force of Turkish troops surrounds 10,000 Albanians at Babatepe.

The Governor of the Cameroons, South Africa, reports that the revolt of the natives has spread into British territory.

March 24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, the famous poet, dies in London.

March 25.—Despatches from Constantinople report that Turkey had agreed to carry out reform in Macedonia.

March 26.—The German Emperor visits King Victor Emmanuel at Naples.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 21.—*Senate:* The architect who planned the changes in the White House is criticized in the debate on the bill for a new department building.

House: The Committee on Judiciary votes to impeach Federal Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida. Mr. Bristow tells the special inquiry committee in the postal investigation his aim was to uncover the misdoings of Beavers, and not to involve Congressmen.

March 22.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is discussed. A treaty with Cuba, embodying the Platt amendments, is ratified.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered; efforts to curtail the powers of Mr. Bristow and to provide larger salaries for letter-carriers fail.

March 23.—*Senate:* Consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill is continued. Charles Dick is sworn in as the successor of Mark Hanna.

House: Debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

March 24.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

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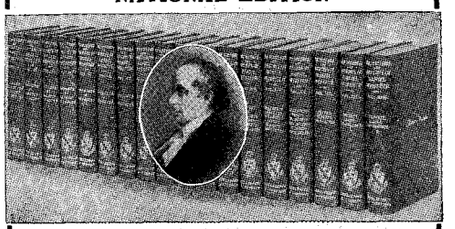

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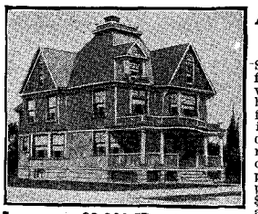

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House: An amendment to the Post-office bill, proposed by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, providing for a Congressional postal inquiry, is turned down.

March 25.—*Senate:* District of Columbia Appropriation bill is discussed. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, declares that a powerful lobby is behind the movement to repeal land laws.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is passed. Senatorial charges are made against Judge Swayne, of Florida, in the report of the judiciary committee, recommending his impeachment.

March 26.—*Senate:* Discussion of the District of Columbia bill is continued.

House: The Sundry Civil bill is taken up; Representative Miers, of Indiana, attacks the recent pension order.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 22.—Missouri selects delegates to the national convention and instructs them for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt picks General Davis as governor of the Panama Canal zone, and sends a letter of instructions to the Canal Commission.

March 23.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, in an address at Providence, R. I., compares President Cleveland's course upon trust legislation and that of President Roosevelt's Administration.

March 24.—A hurricane sweeps two Indiana towns, twenty-two miles southeast from Chicago, and reaching that city causes much damage.

March 25.—Senator Burton, of Kansas, testifies in his trial in St. Louis on the charge of illegally accepting money from a grain company of that city; he says he took a job with the grain company because he needed the money, and that he wanted to build up a practise before the Post-office Department, as other Senators and many representatives had done.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Comment.—William had just been informed of the arrival of the new baby at his cousin's house, it being the third one, all of whom are girls. When asked what he thinks of it, he replies:

"It seems to be a continuous performance, with no variety."—*Life.*

Slightly Mixed.—DOCTOR: "Well, Mrs. Muggeridge, how are you getting on? Taken the medicine, eh?"

MRS. M.: "Yes, doctor. I've taken all the tabloids you've sent, and now I want a new persecution."—*Punch* (London).

A Modest Petition.—Little Johnnie had been taught to ask a blessing at the table. One morning there was company present to breakfast, and Johnnie, being a little embarrassed, made the following brief petition, "O Lord, forgive us for this food."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Anything to Oblige.—A mother recently brought her little boy to school for his first time, and she said to the teacher:

"This little boy is very delicate, as he is afther a fit of harmonya on the loongs; but if he does anything bould—and I know he will—bate the wan next to him an' 'twill frighten him."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Busy Man.—Here is a peculiar advertisement which recently appeared in a Brisbane paper: "Permanent—Wanted, a man to look after one horse and a few cows and pigs. One who can im-

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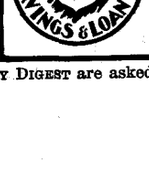

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part the rudiments of French, singing, and the piano to children preferred."—*Tit-Bits.*

Got What They Wanted.—Over in the mosquito country an old farmer died. He was reputed to be rich. After his death, however, it was found that he died penniless. His will was very brief. It ran as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. There's only one thing I leave. I leave the earth. My relatives have always wanted that. They can have it.

"BILL L. INDNER."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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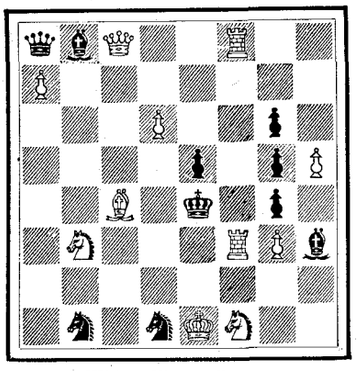
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 918.

By J. STAL.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

q b Q 2 R 2; P 7; 3 P 2 p 1; 4 p 1 p P; 2 B 1 k 1 p 1; 1 S 3 R P b; 8; 1 S 1 S K S 2.

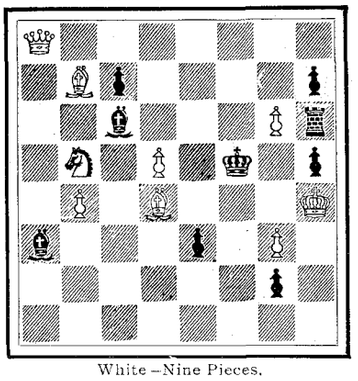
White mates in two moves.

Problem 919.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First and Second Prize (*ex æquo*) *Wedrowice* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

Q 7; 1 B p 4 p; 2 b 3 P r; 1 S 1 P 1 k 1 p; 1 P 1 B 3 K; b 3 p 1 P 1; 6 p 1; 8.

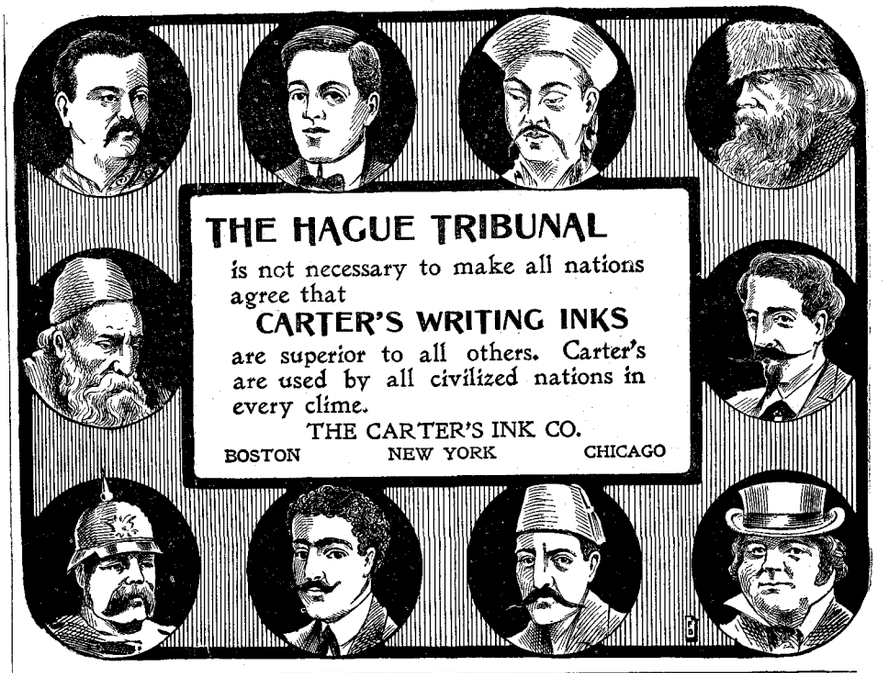
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 912. Key-move: K—Kt sq.

No. 913.

1.	P—Q 6	2.	Kt—Q 3, ch	3.	P—B 5, mate
	K—B 4		K—Kt 3		
			.....		B—Kt 3, mate
		2.	K x P	3.	
	.....		Kt—Q 3 ch		B—B 3, mate
1.	K—K 4	2.	K x B P	3.	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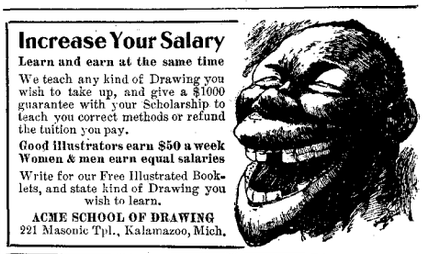
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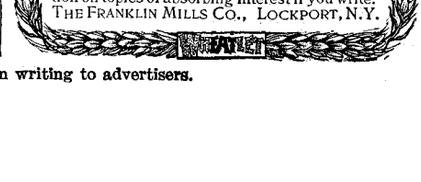
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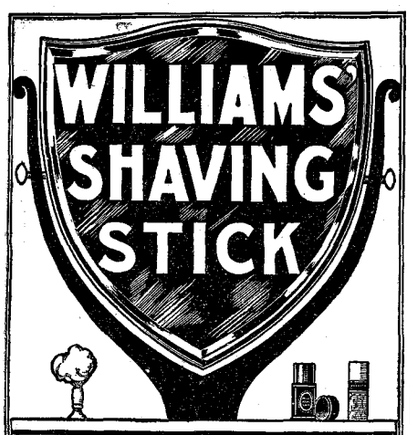

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1. ..... P—B 4	2. R—Kt 4 Any	3 R—Q 5, mate
1. ..... P—R 8(Q)	2. Kt—Q 5, dis ch K—K 4	3. B—Kt 3, mate
	2. ..... K—B 4	3. B—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... K—Q 6	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R.O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F. Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.

912: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; E. A. Kusell, and H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; C. W. and H. A., Staunton, Va.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. H. T., Cincinnati., A. F. Gesche, Anamoose, N. D.; F. W. Hill, Victor, N. Y.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; H. Greely, Boston; B. R. Nash, Belcher, La.; L. P. Worl, Newcastle, Ala.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; C. H. Carter, Cambridge, Mass.; J. B. Harnung, Detroit; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; Z. G., Detroit; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; F. Altschul, New York City.

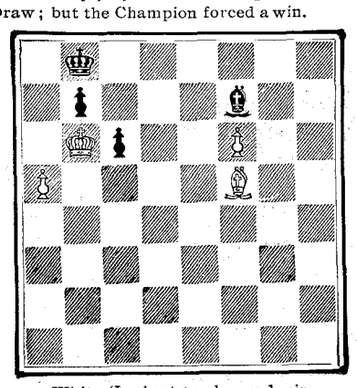
Comments (912): "Key, fair; problem, average."—M. M.; "Clever key"—G. D.; "Refreshingly neat"—W. T. St. A.; "The duals created by the black S-moves, while insignificant, betray a lack of finish"—O. W.; "Most ordinary"—W. R. C.; "As pretty as a picture"—J. G. L.; "Neat, well concealed"—J. H. C.; "Good and sly"—J. F. C.

913: "First-class but for the removal of P from being *en prise*"—M. W. H.; "Very entertaining"—M. M.; "The matting-Kt well employed"—G. D.; "The key is hard to find among so many provoking 'tries.' White's second move, Kt—Q 5 is masterful"—F. S. F.; "Shrewd and interesting"—J. H. S.; "Most elegant"—W. T. St. A.; "A slovenly position in which the play lacks brilliancy and point"—O. W.

In addition to those reported, F. W. H. got 910, 911; Lyndon, D. F. S., Westerly, R. I.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Penn., 911.

A Lasker Ending.

The following position was brought about in a game recently played in Hamburg. It looks like a Draw; but the Champion forced a win.



White (Lasker) to play and win.

Napier's Great Chess.

W. E. Napier recently played a series of six exhibition games in Brooklyn, against the strongest

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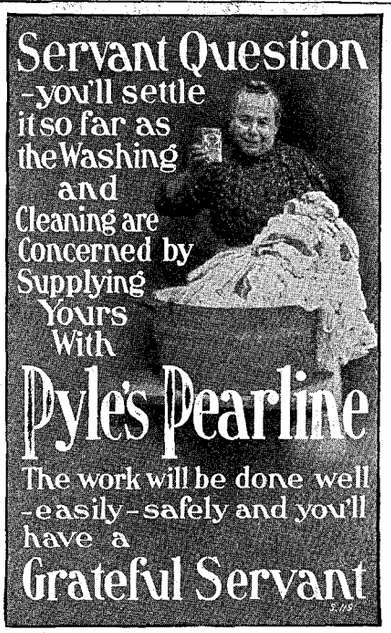

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players of the Brooklyn Chess-club, winning five and drawing one. The score:

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Winner.
Howell-Napier.	Sicilian defense.....	50	Napier
Curt-Napier....	Ruy Lopez.....	30	Napier
Fox-Napier.....	Petroff defense.....	36	Napier
Napier-Hodges.	Queen's gambit dec..	29	Drawn
Zirn-Napier....	French defense.....	17	Napier
Barrett-Napier.	Ruy Lopez.....	35	Napier

Petroff Defense.

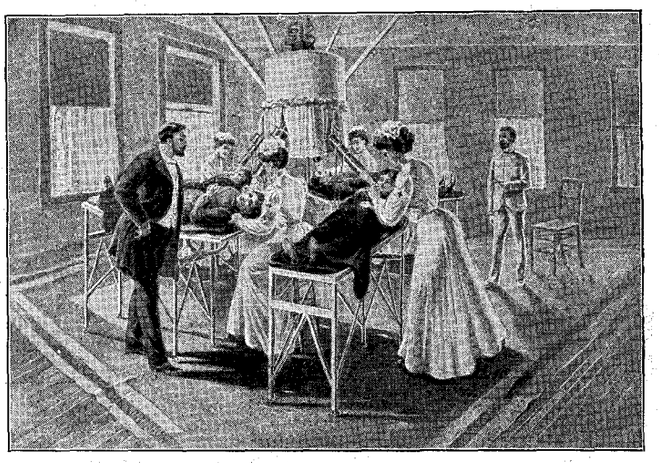
FOX. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	FOX. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Kt—B sq	P—B 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	21 Kt x B	R x Kt
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	22 K—B sq	R x R
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	23 R x R	R x R
5 Kt x P	Kt—Q 2	24 B x R	K x P
6 Castles	B—K 2	25 B—B 3 ch	K—K 5
7 P—Q B 4	Kt x Kt	26 B x P	K—Q 6
8 P x Kt	B—K 3	27 P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 4
9 P x P	B x P	28 K—Kt 2	B—B 8
10 Q—R 4 ch	Q—Q 2	29 P—R 4	K—B 7
11 Q x Q ch	K x Q	30 P—R 5	B x P
12 R—Q sq	K—K 3	31 P—R 6	K—Kt 6
13 B x Kt	B x B	32 P—B 4	P—B 6
14 Kt—B 3	K R—Q sq	33 B x P	B x B
15 B—B 4	B—Q 6	34 P—Kt 5	K x P
16 R—Q 2	R—Q 2	35 P—B 5	P—Kt 5
17 Q R—Q sq	Q R—Q sq	36 P—B 6	B x P
18 P—Q R 3	P—Q Kt 4	White resigns.	
19 Kt—R 2	P—Q B 4		

Ruy Lopez.

BARRETT. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	BARRETT. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 R x R ch	R x R
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 Q x Kt	K—B sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	21 Q—K 3	Q—B 4
4 Castles	Kt x P	22 B—Kt 3	Q—B 7
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	23 P—K 6	R—Q 8
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	24 Q—B 3	R x R ch
7 B x Kt	Q P x P (a)	25 K x R	Q—Kt 8 ch
8 P x P	Kt—B 4	26 K—K 2	Q x P ch
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	27 K—B sq	Q—Kt 8 ch
10 B—B 4	B—K 3 (b)	28 K—K 2	Q—Kt 3
11 Q R—Q sq	Q—K sq	29 P x P	Q—B 7 ch
12 Kt—K Kt 5	B—Q Kt 5	30 K—B sq	Q x P
13 Q Kt—K 4	P—K R 3	31 B x P	P—R 5
14 Kt x B(b)	Q x Kt	32 B—K 5	Q—Kt 4 ch
15 P—Q B 3	B—K 2	33 Q—K 2	P—R 6
16 P—Q Kt 3	K R—Q sq	34 P—B 4	Q—Kt 8 ch
17 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	35 Q—K sq	P—R 7
18 Q—Kt 4	Kt x Kt	Resigns.	

(a) Napier said he was willing to take his chances against the attack initiated by Showalter in his cable-game with Locock, made possible by capturing with this Pawn. Tho generally considered to give White the better game, Barrett preferred his own development.

(b) Here Barrett seriously considered the tempting sacrifice of Kt—B 6 ch, which subsequent analysis showed to be quite sound. If, after 14 Kt—B 6 ch, P x Kt; 15 Kt—K 4, B—K 2; 16 P x P,



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Black were to try and save his Bishop, defeat would follow in all variations.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NAPIER. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 P x B ch	K—Kt 2
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	17 R—R 6	Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 R x P ch	Q x R (b)
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	19 Kt x Q	P x Kt
5 P—K 3	Castles	20 Q—Kt 4	P x P
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	21 Q—Q 4 ch	R—B 3
7 P x P	P x P	22 Q x K P	Kt—Q 2
8 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	23 Castles	Q R—K B sq
9 B x Kt	B x B	24 Q—Q 4	R—B ch
10 P—K R 4(a)	P—Q B 4	25 K—Kt sq	R—B 5
11 B x P ch	K x B	26 Q—Q 2	Kt—K 4
12 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—R 3	27 P—B 3	Kt—B 2
13 Q—B 3	P x P	28 P—Q Kt 3	Q R—B 5
14 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 3	29 Q—K 3	P—Q R 4
15 Kt—B 4	B x Kt	Drawn.	

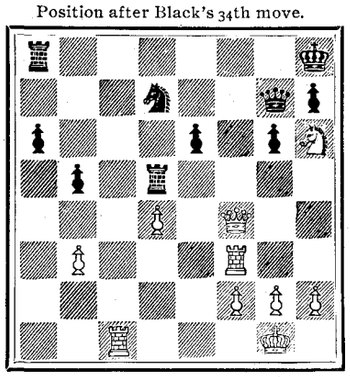
(a) Played by Marshall in Paris against Burn and Marco, both of whom the Brooklyn player defeated. In these games Black defended with P—K Kt 3 and did not allow the Bishop sacrifice.

(b) If 18.., P x R; 19 Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

MARSHALL. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K 3	25 Q—B 4	K—R sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q 4	26 Kt—K 5	Q—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	27 P—Q Kt 3	B—Q 4
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	28 B x B	R x B
5 P—K 3	Castles	29 R—K B 3	K—Kt sq
6 B—Q 3	P x P	30 R—Q B sq	R—R sq
7 B x P	P—B 4	31 Kt—Kt 4	Kt—Q 2
8 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	32 Kt-R 6 ch	K—R sq
9 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	33 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
10 Castles	P—Q Kt 4	34 Kt—R 6 ch	K—R sq
11 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	35 K R—B 3	R—K B sq
12 Q—K 2	P x P	36 R—B 8	P—Kt 4
13 P x P	R—K sq	37 R x R ch	Kt x R
14 Q R-Q sq	Kt—B sq	38 Q—K B 7	Q x Kt
15 K R—K sq	Kt—Q 4	39 R—B 8	R—K B 4
16 Q—R 5	P—Kt 3	40 Q—R 7	P—Kt 5
17 B x B	Q x B	41 Q—Kt 8	Q—B 3
18 Q—R 6	P—B 3	42 Q—Kt 3	Q x P
19 Kt—Kt 4	P—B 4	43 P—R 3	P x P
20 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	44 P x P	Q—Kt 2
21 B x B P	B x R P	45 R—R 8	R—B 6
22 B—K 4	R—R 2	46 Q—Kt 4	R x Kt P
23 R—R sq	B—B 5	47 R x Kt ch	Q x R
24 R—K 3	R—Q sq	Resigns.	

Position after Black's 34th move.



Mr. Marshall had perpetual check by Kt—B 7 ch, and Kt—R 6 ch. This would have placed him with Maroczy and Schlechter for first prize. By losing

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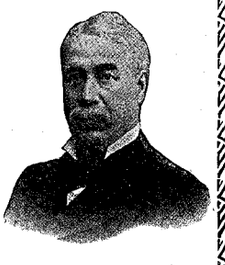

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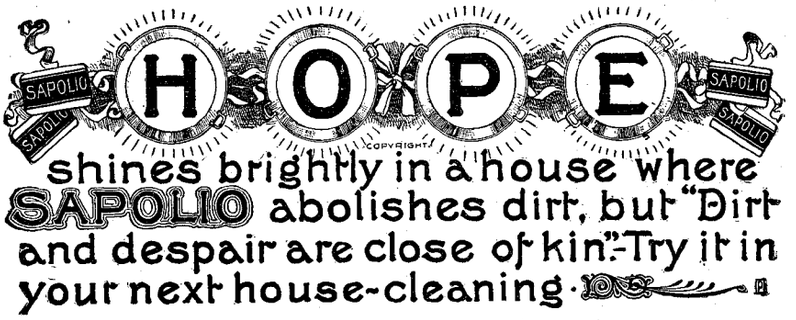

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this game, Marshall took third place, and Maroczy first.

Four Knights Opening.

MAROCZY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 B—R 5	Q x Q ch
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 K x Q	P—Q B 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	25 P—Q 4	P x P
4 B—Kt 5	B—B 4	26 B x P	R—K 5
5 Castles	Castles	27 P—B 3	R—K R 5
6 Kt x K P	Kt—Q 5	28 B—B 3	R x P
7 B—K 2	R—K sq	29 B x R P	R—R 8
8 Kt—B 3	Kt x P	30 P—Q Kt 3	B—K 3
9 K Kt x Kt	Kt x B P	31 B—Q 4	P—K Kt 4
10 R x Kt	B x Kt	32 Kt—K 3	R—Q R 8
11 Q—B sq	P—Q 4	33 Kt x P	R x P ch
12 Kt—Q sq	B x R ch	34 K—K 3	P—B 4
13 Q x B	Q—K 2	35 Kt—B 6 ch	K—B 2
14 B—B 3	P—Q B 3	36 Kt x P	P—B 5 ch
15 P—Q 3	B—Q 2	37 K—K 4	P—K Kt 5
16 B—Q 2	Q—Q 3	38 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—K 2
17 Kt—B 3	R—K 2	39 B—Q sq	P—B 6
18 R—K sq	R x R ch	40 B—B 5 ch	K—B 3
19 B x R	R—K sq	41 Kt x B	K x Kt
20 B—Q 2	Q—Kt 5	42 P x P	R—Q 7
21 Kt—Q sq	Q—R 5	43 P x P	R x B
22 B—B 3	Q—K B 5	Drawn.	

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SCHLECHTER. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 B—Q 3	Q—B 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18 B x Kt	Kt P x B
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 P—Kt 5	B—Q 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	20 P x P	B x P
5 P—K 3	Castles	21 R—Kt sq	P—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	22 Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
7 R—B sq	P—Q R 3	23 R—Kt 6	K—Q 2
8 P—B 5	P—Q Kt 4	24 Q—R 3	Q—Kt 4
9 P—Q Kt 4	P—B 3	25 K R—Kt sq	R—R sq
10 B—Q 3	P—Q R 4	26 Q—B 3	P—B 4
11 P—Q R 3	R—K sq	27 R x B	K x R
12 Castles	Kt—R 4	28 Kt x P	Q R—Kt sq
13 B x B	Q x B	29 Kt—B 4 ch	K—Q 2
14 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	30 R—Kt 7 ch	R x R
15 B x P ch	K—B sq	31 Q x R ch	K—K sq
16 Q x Kt	Kt—B 5	32 P—B 6	Resigns.

Ruy Lopez.

MAROCZY. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 R x R ch	Q x R
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 P—R 3	Q—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	27 Q—K 3	Q x Q
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	28 B x Q	K—B 2
5 Castles	Kt x P	29 P-K Kt 4	Kt—Q 2
6 P—Q 4	P—Q Kt 4	30 P—B 4	Kt—B 3
7 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4	31 Kt—B sq	B—B 2
8 P x P	B—K 3	32 Kt—Q 3	B—Q 3
9 P—B 3	B—Q B 4	33 P—B 5	Kt—Q 2
10 P—Q R 4	R—Q Kt sq	34 K—Kt 2	P—Kt 3
11 P x P	P x P	35 P x P ch	K x P
12 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	36 P—R 4	Kt—Kt 3
13 B—B 2	P—B 4	37 K—B 3	P—R 4
14 P x P *e.p.*	Kt x P	38 P—Kt 5	Kt—Q 2
15 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	39 Kt-B 4 ch	B x Kt
16 K Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	40 K x B	K—B 2
17 P x Kt	Q—Q 2	41 K—B 5	Kt—B sq
18 B—B 4	B—K B 4	42 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 3
19 Q R—B sq	B x B	43 B—K sq	Kt—B sq
20 R x B	Q R—B sq	44 K—K 5	Kt—Kt 3 ch
21 Q—B sq	P—B 3	45 K—Q 6	Kt—K 2
22 K R—K sq	K R—K sq	46 B—B 2	P—Kt 5
23 Q R—K 2	R x R	47 P—Kt 3	Resigns.
24 R x R	R—K sq		

A Fine Ending.

Ruy Lopez.

SERBIN. *White.*	MALIUTIN. *Black.*	SERBIN. *White.*	MALIUTIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 P—Q 6 ch (d)	K—R sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	15 R x Kt	Q—B 3
4 Castles	B—K 2	16 R—K 2	B x B
5 P—Q 4	Kt x P	17 Q x B	Q x P
6 P—Q 5	Kt—Q 3	18 Kt—B 3	Kt—Kt 5
7 B—R 4 (a)	P—K 5	19 P—Kt 3	Q—Q 5 ch
8 K Kt—Q 2 (b)	Kt—K 4	20 K—R sq	Kt—B 7 ch
9 R—K sq	P—K B 4	21 K—Kt 2	P—Q 3
10 P—K B 3	Castles (c)	22 Q—Q 2 (e)	B—R 6, ch
11 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 4	23 K—Kt sq	Kt—Q 8, ch
12 P x P	P x P	24 Resigns.	

Notes by M. Maliutin.

(a) Tschigorin, in a game against Zukertort (London Tourney, 1883), played 7 B x Kt, Q P x B; 8 P x P, P—K B 3; 9 P x P. Zukertort obtained a strong attack and won the game.

(b) Better 8 P x Kt, P x Kt; 9 P x P ch, B x P; 10 B x B ch, etc.

(c) Black gives up a P. If 11 P x P, P x P; 12 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 13 R x Kt, P—Q 3, followed by B—B 4, and Black has an excellent game.

(d) 14 R x Kt would have been better. But Black gets an excellent game by the continuation. 14.., Q—B 3; 15 R—K 2, B x B; 16 Q x B, P—Q 3, followed by B—Kt 5, (Black's game is indisputably a good one; but he would appear to have little chance of winning after 17 Q—K sq, B—Kt 5; 18 R—B 2, etc., Tschigorin).

(e) If 22 Q—K 3, the finish would have been still more interesting; *e.g.*, .., B—R 6 ch; 23 K—Kt sq, Kt—Q 8! If 24 R x Kt, Q x R ch; 25 Kt x R, R—B 8, mate.

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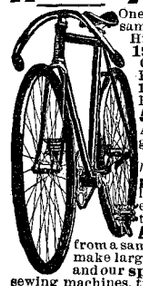

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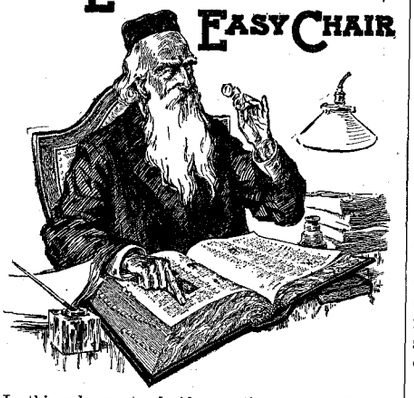

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. B. W.," Tenafly, N. J.—Say, rather, "similar to" and "different from." The form "different to," altho now used in England as you say, is an undesirable English colloquialism.

"W.D.B.," Bloomsburg, Pa.—"We have your Standard Dictionary in our office and referred to it recently for the purpose of determining the correct spelling of the comparative and superlative of the word *juicy* for the purpose of settling a dispute. A claims that *juicier* and *juiciest* are the correct forms; B, claiming another dictionary as authority, asserts that the only allowable way to spell the words is *jucier* and *juciest*. Kindly favor me with your opinion."

By referring to the Special Explanatory Notes which face the first page of the Standard Dictionary vocabulary, "W. D. B." will see it stated that "where the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and the plurals of nouns are not given, they are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar." Adjectives of more than one syllable ending in *y* take *-ier* in the comparative degree and *-iest* in the superlative; thus "juci*er*" and "juci*est*" are the correct forms.

We have never seen "jucier" and "juciest" given as the comparative and superlative of "juicy." Such words do not exist in the language, and if B will again refer to the authority he cites he will ascertain he is mistaken.

"G. E. T.," Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—"It would be interesting to know why you omit from the Standard Dictionary such words as *appasia*, *autiseptic*, etc."

We are glad to be able to accommodate our correspondent. We omit such "words" as he cites because they do not exist. Evidently "G. E. T." sought *aphasia* without knowing how to spell it, and *antiseptic* under *autiseptic* without realizing that it is possible for compositors to set a letter upside down. Both the terms *aphasia* and *antiseptic* are to be found in their respective alphabetical places in the Standard Dictionary. The definitions are reproduced below:

"aphasia, n. Loss or impairment of the power of using language, especially of articulate speech. Aphasia usually results from cerebral disease, though the mental powers may not seem to be impaired. It may be (1) *ataxic*, when the patient is unable to express his ideas; (2) *amnesic*, when he can not recall words; or (3) *sensory*, comprising word-deafness and word-blindness, when he can not comprehend spoken or written words."

"antiseptic, n. An agent or medicine used in antisepsis; anything that destroys or restrains the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms." The latter word is used also as an adjective.

"S. L. M.," Newburg.—"So" is used colloquially as the equivalent of "indeed," which itself means "in reality, in truth." In this particular use, "so" is an adverb, not an adjective.

"H. B. G.," Ravenswood, Ill.—*Chicle* is the milky juice of the sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*), of a rubber-like consistency, used as the basic principle of chewing-gum. The word is of Mexican origin.

"M. L. R.," New York.—Elizabethan, *not* Elizabethian.

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